(5) In the Karkadagam Session 1105. Not known.

Contract—State Boat—Parvathi.

341. Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—Will the Government be pleased to place on the table the estimate of contract of the State boat—Parvathi;

(b) the name of the contractors;

(c) whether the Government are aware that the Manager of Messrs. Brunton and Sons give two different quotations of price to the present questioner this morning (30—11—31) for the same commodity;

(d) what the Government think of the advisability of giving any more State contract to such slack-people?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—(a) A copy of the estimate is placed on the Council Table.

(b) Messrs. George Brunton and Sons.

(c) No.

(d) Their performance in regard to all State contracts has been satisfactory.

Visha Vaidyasalas.

342. Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(1) the number and exact location of the Visha Vaidyasalas maintained by the State;

(2) the names and qualifications of the present Visha Vaidyans;

(3) the names and places from which applications have been received for the opening of new Vaidyasalas;

(4) the names of persons or officers who exercise control or supervision over the Visha Vaidyans and Vaidyasalas?

Mr. P. V. Raphael.—(1) and (2) A list giving the information is appended. (*Appendix III.*)

(3) (a) From the inhabitants of the Anthikkad, Pathiam Group and the surrounding villages of the Trichur Taluk signed by C. V. Kuriyan and others.

(b) From the inhabitants of Manalur, Erava, Anthikad, Chazhur, Thaniyam, Kattur, etc., Panchayats signed by Kurumthukulangara Chakko Devassi and others.

(c) From the inhabitants of Arattupuzha, Urakam, Porathisseri, etc., places signed by Pallisseri Kizhakke Madathil Narayana Pattar and others.

(d) From the inhabitants of Chazhur, Alappad, Kizhakkummuri, Vadakkummuri, Anthikad, Thaniyam, Kurumpilavu, Inchamudi, etc., villages signed by Chazhur Kovilakam Rama Varma Raja and others.

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(e) From the inhabitants of Anthikad and surrounding villages signed by K. R. Koru Vaidyan and others.

(f) From the inhabitants of Elanad and Vennur villages under Palayannur Panchayat signed by Karumanguzhi Sankunni Menon and others.

(g) From the inhabitants of Inchamudi, Kurumpilavu-Peruvanam, Karumannur, Karlom, Urakam, etc., and the surrounding places signed by Edakkunni Soolapani Warriar and others.

(h) From the inhabitants of Manalur Karumukku and Anthikad signed by Kolayamparambath Krishna Menon and others.

(4) The Registrar of Village Panchayats and his Inspectors. Three Honorary visitors including the Tahsildar of the Taluk also have been appointed for each Visha Vaidyasala. A list showing the names of Honorary visitors is appended. (*Appendix IV*).

Peramangalam thodu.

343. **Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.**—Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(a) whether the inquiry regarding the deepening of the Peramangalam thodu Survey No. 544 of the Peramangalam village mentioned in answer to question No. 200 of the Budget Session of 1106 has been completed;

(b) if completed, what is the result of the enquiry;

(c) if not completed, what is the delay due to and when was the request for deepening the thodu first made;

(d) what is the extent of cultivable land that will be favourably affected by the deepening requested for?

Mr. P. V. Raphael.—(a) No.

(b) The question does not arise in view of the answer to (a) above.

(c) (i) A report due from the Kaiparamba Panchayat is awaited.

(ii) The request was first made to the Diwan Peishkar on 27th Kanni 1106.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—May I know to which date this answer refers? Is it as matters now stand or the date of the previous enquiry?

Mr. P. V. Raphael.—This refers to the last meeting of the Council. Since then the enquiry has been completed and I think I am in a position to supply the answer.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—From the result of the enquiry can I get an answer to sub-division (b)?

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Visha Vaidyasala, Trichur Taluk (Ancheri)	1 President, Ollur Panchayat 2 M. R, Ry. Kallukaran Poulose Poulose Avl.
Visha Vaidyasala, Talappalli Taluk	1 President, Vadakkancheri Panchayat 2 M. R. Ry. C. T. Chakko Avl. B. A., B. L., Vadakkanchri
Visha Vaidyasala, Chittur Taluk	1 President, Ayilur Panchayat 2 M. R. Ry. A. S. Harihara Ayyar Avl., Aiylur

APPENDIX V.

(*Vide Answer to Question No. 349*).

Copy of letter dated 9th November 1930, from the Managing Director, the Cochin Orchards and Canneries Ltd., Trichur.

I beg to submit the following few lines for your kind consideration and favourable orders:—

Kind reference is solicited to correspondence ending with your letter R. O. C. No. 1180/1104, dated 2nd May 1930, regarding fine imposed on my Company in connection with the night soil contract.

The question was fully discussed with you and you were personally convinced of our *bona-fides* in the matter and I do not deal with it here.

Further, I had to pay my sub-contractors the sum of Rs. 51 for the due fulfilment of their share of the contract and in these circumstances, I appeal to you to be so good as to cancel the fine imposed on the company and order payment to me of the said sum of Rs. 51.

Thanking you in advance.

APPENDIX VI.

(*Vide Answer to Question No. 352.*)

Copy of the suit notice.

"Notice issued to the Chairman of the Trichur Municipality by Mr. Krishna Menon, Chief Court Vakil, Trichur on behalf of and under instructions from Chandy Chakku Pavunni of Trichur.

My client, Chandy Chakku Pavunni, had undertaken the work of removing silt from the Padinjara chira of Trichur in 1103. According to the petition put in by my client in Karkadagam 1103 befere the Municipality, the cost of removing 85 units of silt at the rate of Rs. 12—7—0 per unit was due to him. The Municipality has paid only the cost of 20 units towards this claim. The balance with interest is still due to my client from the Municipality. I am instructed to make a formal demand for the amount due to my client and take the necessary legal proceedings.

Take notice therefore that unless the balance amount due to my client with interest from Karkadagam 1103 is paid within fifteen days of the receipt of this notice, my client will be compelled to take the necessary legal steps against the Municipality for recovery of the amount.

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Adjournment Motion

Regarding the arrests of Picketers.

President.—I have received notice from the Hon'ble Member for Trichur of a motion for adjourning the businsse of the Council under Rule 18 for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance. Since the motion seems to be in order, I shall read out the subject matter of the motion to the Members and ask whether the Member has the permission of the house to move it.

"The unwarranted action of the Police in connection with the recent arrests of picketers of foreign cloth-shops at Trichur, since the 28th of Makaram 1107 M. E., and to discuss the policy involved therein."

Has the Hon'ble Member the permission of the House?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—I object to the motion.

Motion put and negatived under Rule 20 (2).

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.—The rule of 20 Members has been amended. Only 15 is necessary.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—It is not amended. Only rule 65 has been amended.

Statement placed on the Table.

Mr. K. Krishna Pisharodi.—Sir,

Under Rule 52 of the Legislative Council Rules, I beg to place on the Table, the following statement of expenditure authorised by Government under section 16 (9) of the Legislative Council Regulation, VIII of 1098.

Item	Amount	Remarks
CRANGANUR Public Works Department.	Rs. 9,460—13—0	Improvements to Blanghachal, Cranganur, have been sanctioned by the Council (vide item No. 13—Cranganur Public Works Department Budget) and a provision of Rs. 5,734 has been made therefor in the current year as against an estimate of more than Rs. 15,000. The provision was found quite insufficient as the Land Acquisition charges had to be paid urgently. The expenditure had therefore to be sanctioned immediately.

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Point of order regarding time for notice of cut motions.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—On a point of order, Sir. As regards token motions, standing Order 19 (2) requires six clear days' notice to the Secretary. It says "Save as otherwise provided for in the Rules or Standing Orders a Member who wishes to move a motion shall give notice of his intention to the Secretary six clear days before the meeting, at which he intends to move the motion." Now, Sir, in some cases we are given notice of the motion for supplementary grants itself only two or three days before the meeting with the result that we are not able to give notice of token motions at all. I request the President to say whether there is any rule under which we are entitled to get reasonable notice for motions for supplementary grants. I submit that there must be some rule by which the Members also should get notice of such motions for a period which is at least more than 6 days so that we may send cut motions in time.

President.—It seems to be very reasonable.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—The President can give a ruling to that effect.

President.—I can only give rulings on the existing Rules. I cannot alter any rule.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—The President can admit at short notice any such emergent cases.

President.—Yes.

Point of order regarding Reasons for cut motions.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Another point of order, Sir. As regards the moving of token motions, Rule 50 says that motions can be made at a particular stage. It is nowhere stated that reasons for the motions should be given. It is insisted that we should give reasons for the cut motions. In some cases motions had been disallowed on the ground that there was some defect in the way in which the reasons for the motion was given. Recently one of my cut motions was not admitted on the ground that I clubbed together two different subjects although to my humble thinking it was only one. I had to protest against it and to split my motion into two before the President was pleased to admit it. Sir, this practice places a restriction upon our right to move token motions by which we are compelled to give reasons in advance for token motions.

President.—Has the Government Advocate anything to say on that?

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—I think the Hon'ble Member is referring to the instructions given in the footnote.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—I am referring to Rule 50 (2). I know that in the instructions given in the slips for sending cut

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motions, we are asked to state reasons. But that cannot have the force of a Rule. I do admit that there is difficulty for the Government Member to anticipate the purpose of the motion and to give an off-hand reply and that it is better to the interests of the Member who sends the motion to give reasons for the motion. But if by some accident or difference of opinion the reasons are not correctly worded, on that ground alone the motion should not be rejected. That is my position. If the Member has not given the reasons, the Government Member may not be in a position to offer a satisfactory explanation and the Member tabling the motion may not derive the benefit which he intended. But that should not preclude one from sending a motion without stating reasons.

President.—I would like to have some time for consideration before passing any ruling on this point.

Demands for Supplementary Grants.

1. 12—Registration—Rs. 1,060—0—6.

Mr. T. S. Sesha Ayyar.—Sir, I rise to move for an additional allotment of Rs. 1,009—13—7 under XII—Registration—Establishment of District Registrars, and Rs. 50—2—11 under "Temporary Establishment" under the same major head. The allotment required is for the year 1106 to close the accounts of that year. The actuals of expenditure incurred under these two heads exceeded the budget grant due to the extra leave allowance that had to be paid to the staff over and above what had been provided for in the budget and the payment of arrear pay for 1105 as a result of the revision of 1105. It is possible to meet this extra expenditure by transfer from the sub-head "District Registrars" under which there are savings to this extent. I request that the House may be pleased to grant the allotment by the transfer proposed.

Motion No. 1.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,060—0—6 under Registration by Re. 1.*

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Sir, this cut motion relates to the case of low-paid subordinates in the Registration Department. The point that I want to place before the Government is the desirability nay, necessity for reserving a certain percentage of posts of Registrars to Head clerks who have put in a large number of years of approved service. There were instances in previous years of Head clerks of approved service being given acting places of Registrars and there are individuals in this Department now who have acted as Registrars for as many as five years. But in recent years the tendency seems to be not to give these places to those Head clerks. I under-

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stand that the then Superintendent of Registration very strongly recommended the case of three or four Head clerks who had on previous occasions acted as Registrars for periods varying from two to five years, but in spite of that recommendation raw hands were preferred to those experienced Head clerks. This is certainly an injustice shown to the experienced Head clerks in the Department. My information is that of the 25 Head clerks of Registrars' Offices as many as 11 are persons who have put in more than twenty years' service. A few have also acted as Registrars. The practice in British is, I believe, that five per cent of the posts of Registrars is reserved for such men. Here since the number of posts available are only twenty five that percentage will not suffice and I will urge upon the Government to reserve at least 10 per cent of the Registrars' posts to Head clerks of approved service. It is to press this upon the Government that I have tabled this motion.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—I second it. The practice now obtaining is to appoint B. A. B. Ls. as Registrars. The work is practically being done by the Head clerks, and the salary is being received by the B. A. B. Ls. By the time their acting period is over they would have done very little work and they would have studied very little of the Registrar's work. The work is being done by the Head clerks with no remuneration whatsoever. You know very well, Sir, what these B. A. B. Ls. know with regard to the work that they have to do. At least by way of giving a chance to these Head clerks five per cent of the posts may be reserved for them *i. e.*, Head clerks of approved service.

T. S. Sesha Ayyar.—As stated by the Hon'ble Member, it has been the policy to appoint only graduates, if possible law graduates as District Registrars. Matrics and School Finals are not now appointed as District Registrars. To do so may be considered a retrograde step, especially when large number of applications from persons with higher qualifications are received. It is not possible to reserve a percentage of appointments as proposed. I do not think that the British Indian policy referred to is exactly what has been stated by the Hon'ble Member. There the Head clerks referred to may be graduate Head clerks, as we do not see matrics and School Finals appointed as Sub-Registrars.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuhtassan.—There are under-graduate Sub-Registrars in Madras.

Mr. T. S. Sesha Ayyar.—That was in the old days. Not now. We were also doing it here. If there are graduates among the Head clerks in the Registration Department, their claims will be considered. As a matter of fact we are appoint-

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ing graduates of the Registration Department as District Registrars if they are found suitable. If any case has been passed over and if it is brought to the notice of Government, it will be considered on its merits.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Sir, What I understood from the Government side is that, as there are graduates available for filling up the places of Registrars, preference is shown to them. I have only to place before this House that the system of education being what it is and the number of colleges in the State being what it is we can expect graduates to be applying for posts of even peons on Rs. 10. I know there are graduates who hold posts on Rs. 12. To say that graduates are available in plenty and therefore claims of under-graduates of approved service of four or five years in the posts of Registrars on previous occasions are not to be appointed even against the strong recommendations of the departmental head, is a thing which must spell untold hardships on these individuals. The qualifications prescribed by the Government are Matric and the Registration test, and of the 25 Registrars now in service I believe, as many as ten are men having only these minimum qualifications. Persons appointed in old days have held their own and I do not know how they still hold their own against these B. L. Registrars who are now available in plenty.

One fact may kindly be noted of these graduates in Law who seek employment and accept service as Registrars. They come there not to serve the Registration Department but to be drafted on to the Judicial line first as Magistrates and then as Munsiffs as opportunities occur. That has been our experience. Therefore, the question of appointing graduates and especially graduates in Law as Registrars is a thing which is neither good for the Department nor for the individual concerned. I would therefore urge upon the Government the necessity to consider the case of these persons favourably. As I do not now feel there is any useful purpose to be served by pressing this motion to a division, I beg leave of the House to withdraw this motion.

Motion witharawn with leave of the House.

Motion No. 2.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1060—0—6 under Registration by Re. 1.*

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Sir, this cut motion relates to another unfortunate practice that is availabe now-a-days in the Registration Department. We had Mr. Venkiteswara Ayyar as Superintendent of Registration for a pretty long time and he retired in 1096. He was followed by Mr. B. C.

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Chakko who was then a Tahsildar and he continued for three years. Then came Mr. K. T. Thomas, who was then the Assistant Superintendent of Abkari and he continued for four years and in 1103 he retired. From 1103 Edavom to Kumbhom 1107 we had as many as 7 Superintendents of Registration aad in certain cases the period during which they administered that Department was about 30 days. We had such instances. Mr. Thomas was succeeded by Mr. Ramalinga Ayyar who was then a Senior Munsiff having the same grade of pay as the Superintendent of Registration. The Munsiff's pay is Rs. 200-300 and that of the Registration Superintendent is Rs. 250-300. The senior-most Munsiffis appointed as the Superintendent of Registration. So with regard to the pay there is nothing in promoting the first grade Munsiff to the Superintendent's place. Mr. Ramalinga Ayyar was succeeded by Mr. Antony, then a Tahsildar or the Superintendent of Anchal. Then followed Mr. Kochunni Menon for amonth. Then came Mr. Suppukutti Menon, a judicial officer, then Mr. George, another judicial officer, then Mr. Harihara Ayyar, a third judicial officer and then Mr. Raman Menon again a judicial officer. He is now sent to act for two monhts from 17th Makaram to 17th Meenam as the Superintendent of Registration. The difficulties experienced both by these individual members of the service, as well as in the case of the Munsiffs, by the members of the bar, by these constant changes of Munsiffs, and that for short periods, are indeed very great. We have got in these cases two disadvantages. The department is being managed by persons who cannot be expected to have any interest in administering the Department as efficiently as a permanent man who knows that he will have to serve in this Department permanently. These men do know that their hopes do not lie in that Department. These Munsiffs do know that in the next vacancy of the Additional Judge they will be drafted on to the Judicial line again. The double disadvantage is that before these Judicial officers were transferred they were really hardworking men. But when they return to the judicial line after their sojourn in the Registration Department they loose touch with their line of work and grow lazy and by the time they come to the Judicial Department again we have the disadvantage of having rather lazy men to look to the disposal of cases. To avoid these difficulties what I urge upon the Government is to do away with this system of filling up of vacancies of Superintendents of Registration, either temporary or permanent, by drafting men from the Judicial Department. It will be advisable for the Government

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to rearrange the pay of the Registrars and to have one or two Registrars whose pay will approximate the pay of the Superintendent. The first grade Registrar now gets only Rs. 150. My suggestion will be to have first grade Registrars on a slightly higher pay, say Rs. 200 and to make it a point to appoint first grade Registrars as Superintendent of Registration when vacancies occur. That will improve the Department and not deteriorate the judicial line as is now done by the present system. I believe this will be seriously considered by the Hon'ble Members of this House.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—I support the motion. Once there was a notion in Cochin that any man is good for any work. (*Hear, hear*). On this there is no need to deal at length. The simple fact that two retired Chief Judges of the Chief Court were men promoted from the post of Commissioner of Excise shows that, from the standpoint of the Government, any man could fill any post. Advanced Governments certainly do not share that view. A man brought up in a particular line and used to a particular work must be allowed to develop in that line and he must be encouraged to reach the top in that line. By these interpositions and tansfers of men from place to place a lot of hardship is caused to juniors in several departments. To mention only a few, persons who had long ago been sent out on promotion from the Huzur Office as Registrars are now rotting in the very places to which they went from the Huzur, while many of their juniors are now occupying very high and coveted positions in the State service. Though the motion under consideration has particular reference to the filling up of the post of the Registration Superintendent, there are other places also in Cochin service which are often filled up similarly. When the Government gives its anxious consideration to this mater they may also be pleased to consider what I am just about to submit. I refer to the place of the District Magistrate. That also has been made a stepping stone for higher offices. (*Hear, hear*). The result is that the men who fill those places are not forced to take a living or active interest either in the work that they have to do or in the men that are serving under them. It is a loud complaint of the underlings of the Registration Department that the sorry plight they find themselves in is due to the fact that there is no stability in the personnel of the Registration Superintendent and that it is considered a merley as a stepping stone or as a stop-gap arrangement. The work of the Registration Superintendent is a very onorous one and upon that work important questions often depend. I have heard of a case where a false will was lodged in the office of the Registration Super

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intendent. The matter had ultainately to go to Court. To prevent such occurrences and to make the Superintendent to take some active interest in the work that is entrusted to him and some interest in the men who are serving under him, it is quite necessary that that place must be filled more or less permanently. There are several Registrars in the State. They begin on Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 and end in Rs. 150 within 30 years' service. Sir, can you expect men to be serious and honest in their work with their poor pay especially when they have 12 or 15 children? The cases of 15 children are not rare in the State. (*Laughter*). What interest do you expect them to take in the work that is assigned to them? What improvement in the work that is assigned to him will he bring about? These men are harnessed to hard toil, unwillingly and reluctantly undertaken by them from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. and sometimes even at night. This state of affairs can be improved only if you give them better salaries. There are certain departments in the State where the men employed are men born with silver spoons in their mouth while there are others who are not born even with iron spoons. They have no spoons at all. Even though the Finance Committee made several recomendations, though a special officer considered them for a long period and an experinced and old Diwan gave his mature consideration to all these recommendations, the orders finally passed by the Government have been very unjust and disappointing in the case of several Departments. The Government will have to revise their decisions regarding the Registration and other Departments. I support the motion.

Mr. T. S. Sesha Ayyar.—The points now urged will receive the careful consideration of the Government. I have no other remarks to offer.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—With that assurance I withdraw.

Motion withdrawn with leave of the House.

Motion No. 3.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,060-0-0 under Registration by Re. 1.*

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—സർ, രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെൻറുകാർ കമ്പനി ആക്ട് സെക്ഷൻ നാം വകുപ്പിനു കൊടുത്തിരിയ്ക്കുന്ന വ്യാഖ്യാനം കൊണ്ടു കമ്പനികൾക്കുള്ള വിഷമം ഗവൺമെൻറിനെ അറിയിയ്ക്കാനാണ് ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം. ആ വകുപ്പിൽ The above list and summary shall be contained in a separate part of the register of members എന്നതിൽ Separate part എന്ന ഒരു പുസ്തകത്തിൽ തന്നെ ഒരു പ്രത്യേക ഭാഗമെന്നാണ് വ്യാഖ്യാനം കൊടുത്തിരിയ്ക്കുന്നത്. വളരെ കാലം കമ്പനി നടന്നാൽ ഇങ്ങിനെ അസൽ ലിസ്റ്റ് രജിസ്ടരിൽ തന്നെ ചേർക്കാൻ സാധിയ്ക്കയില്ല. രജിസ്ടരിൽ തന്നെ ചേർക്കുന്നതു അസൌകര്യവും അഭംഗിയുമായിരിയ്ക്കും. അതുകൊണ്ടായിരിയ്ക്കണം Separate part എന്നു പറഞ്ഞതു. Separate part എന്നതിനു വേറെ പുസ്തകമെന്നാണർത്ഥം. എൻസൈക്ലോപീഡിയാബ്രിട്ടാനിയ മുതലായ ഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങളുടെ പാർട്ടുകൾ പ്രത്യേകം പുസ്തകങ്ങളാണല്ലൊ. ഞാൻ ഈ പറയുന്ന വ്യാഖ്യാനമല്ല ഗവൺമെൻറ് എടുത്തിരിയ്ക്കുന്ന വ്യാഖ്യാനമാണു്

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ശരിയായതെങ്കിൽ വകുപ്പു ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തി ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞ അസൌകര്യം കമ്പനികൾക്ക ഇല്ലാതാക്കി കൊടുക്കണമെന്നേ എനിയ്ക്കു" അപേക്ഷയുള്ളൂ.

Mr. T. S. Sesha Ayyar.—We have not received any complaints of this nature till now. We shall enquire into the matter.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—Was this matter referred to the Government by the Registration Department?

Mr. T. S. Sesha Ayyar.—No.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—I know it was referred to the Government and the Government have pronounced an opinion.

Mr. T. S. Sesha Ayyar.—I do not remember any such case. I shall enquire.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—May I know the Government Advocate's opinion on that matter?

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—I am not in a position to give an off-hand opinion. I must take time.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—I beg to withdraw the motion with the leave of the House.

Motion withdrawn with leave.

The demand was put and carried.

2. 14—4. Legislative Council—Rs. 43.

Mr. T. S. Sesha Ayyar.—Sir, I rise to move for an additional allotment of Rs. 43 under "14—IV Legislative Council—Temporary Establishment." The Select Committee appointed to consider the Cochin Tenancy Regulation Amendment Bill wanted an extension of time to submit its report and the period thus extended will expire on the 18th Meenam 1107. The clerk and peon deputed to work under the Committee has provision now only till 25th Kumbham 1107. The additional allotment that is now required is to meet the pay of the clerk and the peon from the 25th Kumbham to 18th Meenam 1107. The expenditure could not be met by reappropriation. I therefore request the House may be pleased to allow this grant.

Motion No. 1.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 43 under 14—IV—Legislative Council by Re. 1.*

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Sir, from the note explaining the demand it is seen that the period is extended till the 18th Meenam 1107. The next sitting of the Legislative Council is now notified for the first Meenam and it is quite certain that the Select Committee Report on the Tenancy Amendment Bill will not be available for discussion in the next sitting also. The next being the Budget Session this Report is not likely to come up then also. So the earliest date on which the Report of the Select Committee can be expected is the Vrischigam Session of 1108.

President.—What are you speaking of? Is the Hon'ble Member speaking on the motion or on a general motion? You must speak on the cut motion.

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Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Yes sir, Since we can expect the Report only about a year hence, during the interim period there is an apprehension that suits will be filed by some jenmies at least on kanoms that are not affected by the existing Tenancy Regulation. I understand that the Committee is considering the question of permanency of tenure being granted to all kanoms irrespective of the age of the kanom on the date of the passing of the existing Regulation, whether it is thirty years or not. There is also another set who thinks that permanency of tenure should be given to Verumpattamdars also. That being the feeling of the people and since the Report is not likely to come before this House for a long time, I urge upon the Government to issue a PROCLAMATION staying suits for eviction of kanomdars. I would request the Government that the Proclamation may affect all eviction suits including verumpattom tenures till the consideration of the Select Committee Report by this Council.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I rise to second it. Unless you take care the Jenmies will catch hold of the earliest opportunity for evicting their tenants. If a Proclamation is necessary it must be issued forthwith so that the sharp jenmies may not be allowed to take the better out of their tenants. If there is any chance of getting the better out of them you may rest assured that the Jenmies of Cochin will take advantage of that. Therefore I whole-heartedly support the previous speaker in asking the Government to issue a Proclamation covering all the grounds he mentioned.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—This question is being considered by the Select Committee also and it has been going through the revised Bill that it has drafted and the matter that is now referred to by the Hon'ble Member will be carefully considered by the Government and if the Government finds that a Proclamation is absolutely necessary, the Member may rest assured that the Government will loose no time in issuing the Proclamation.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—The Select Committee has already recommended the issue of a Proclamation.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—The matter will be considered by the Government whether a Proclamation is absolutely essential to stay suits with reference to eviction.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Will the Proclamation include Verumpattamdars also ?

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—It will be considered.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—This will include pauper Verumpattamdars also and since he is protected by the Law no case will lie against him:

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—This is only with reference te suits for eviction. Now with reference to Verumpattamdars

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that is rather a very moot question. The proposed legislation now refers only to the case of kanoms as also panayams which have the main incidents of kanom. The question of giving permanency of tenure to Verumpattomdars is also being considered. But that matter is not now before the Government so that at the present stage the Government cannot give any assurance so far as Verumpattomdars are concerned.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—The Select Committee has already recommended the case of Verumpattom holders.

Mr. T. S. Sesha Ayyar.—The Select Committee passed Resolutions, but the Chairman wrote to say that the resolutions were invalid, and said that he would submit another report and we are awaiting that.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—The Law Member has not taken oath then. We passed the resolutions tentatively and the Chairman will be sending the Report soon.

Mr. Joseph Petta:—Sir, I rise to support the motion. A Proclamation seems to be necessary, and the point of the motion is to press upon the Government the immediate necessity of the Proclamation. If the Proclamation is delayed the benefit contemplated by it will not be conferred upon the parties. We understand that the Government is considering the question; but if the consideration takes a long time, the benefit that is intended to be conferred, would not be conferred. Hence the point of the motion is simply to urge upon the Government the urgency of the matter so that it may be expedited and a Proclamation issued at once.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan:—Sir, if the Proclamation will be issued before the next sitting I don't want to press it. The urgency of the question has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Member for Adoor. The very fact that such a motion has been tabled and the matter is under consideration will be points to be utilised against the tenants by some of the jenmies. This discussion will have effect in an hour. It will spread through out the State. So the purpose of the cut motion will be frustrated by any short delay. If the Government decides to issue a Proclamation it must be done forthwith.

Mr. T. S. Sesha Ayyar:—The matter will be attended to with the least possible delay.

Motion withdrawn with leave of the House.

The demand was put and carrea.

3. Police—Rs. 3,250.

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon:—I rise to move for a grant of Rs. 3,250 under Police. This amount is required to meet the

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additional expenditure required for payment of arrears of salary due to some of the Head Constables and Contables as per orders on the reportof the Special Finance Committee. These men were not allowed the benefit of the revised scale of pay from 1st Chingam 1105 on the ground that they were not holding new appointments, but on representations received later on, the matter was reconsidered and it was decided to allow them also the benefit of the revision from 1st Chingam 1105. I request that this amount may be sanctioned.

Motion No. 1.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,250 under Police by Re. 1.*

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—I would like to know whether it is the intention of the Government to get him (Mr. A. R. Mannadi Nayar) trained as Superintendent of the Jail. When are you going to take him out of the Jail?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—When a suitable vacancy occurs the matter will be considered by the Government.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—What is the permanent post of the present incumbent of the Superintendent of Jail?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—He is not permanent. He is acting Superintendent of Jail.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—What is his permanent post?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—He is the permanent Probationary Inspector of Police. I committed a mistake.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—I don't press the motion.

Hnse the motion was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 2.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,250 under Police by Re. 1.*

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—I wanted some information the other day regarding the arrest of persons in Trichur.

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—I shall the give information required.

No. (1) Picketers were not arrested for picketing. They were arrested for being members of an unlawful assembly and for obstructing traffic under section 129, Cochin Penal Code, and section 2 (5) of Regulation IV of 1098.

No. (2) They were convicted under the sections mentioned in (1).

No. (3) No.

No. (4) They were not handcuffed when arrested and taken to the Station. But they were handcuffed when they were being

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taken to the Court and thence to the Central Jail a distance of about three miles. There were hundreds of people following them and nobody could say that there would be no attempt to rescue the prisoners from custody. Handcuffing was done by the escort constables for their own safety as is generally done.

No. (5) There was no raid of any house.

One Muthedath Narayana Menon was arrested from his house at 12 mid-ninght for committing an offence under section 139 of the Cochin Penal Code. It may be added that he also defied that evening the order under section 125, Cochin Penal Code, issued by the local Magistrate.

No. (6) No.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. എ. രാമചന്ദ്രയ്യർ.—ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയം ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചതിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം ഈയിടെ തൃശ്ശിവപേരൂരിൽ ചില ജനങ്ങളെ അറസ്റ്റ ചെയ്യ കൈവിലങ്ങു വെച്ചു ജയിലിലേയ്ക്കു കൊണ്ടുപോയ സംഗതിയെ പറ്റിയും പാതിരാത്രിയ്ക്കു വീട്ടിൽ ചെന്ന് ആളുകളെ പിടിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു വന്ന സംഗതിയെ പറ്റിയും പറയുന്നതിനാണു. ഈ ഇൻഡ്യാരാജ്യം മുഴുവനും ലഹള നടന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിയ്ക്കുന്ന സമയത്തു പോലും ഇതുവരേയും ഈ കൊച്ചിരാജ്യത്തിൽ യാതൊരു ലഹളയും ഇല്ലാതെയാണിരുന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു്. അങ്ങിനെയിരിയ്ക്കുന്ന സമയത്തു് പെട്ടെന്നു ഇതുപോലെയുള്ള ഒരു ബഹളം ഉണ്ടാക്കിത്തീർത്തതു ഒട്ടും ശരിയല്ലെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. എന്നാൽ ഇതുവരേയ്ക്കും ഇവരെ അറസ്റ്റ ചെയ്യാതെ ഇരുന്നിട്ടു ഇപ്പോൾ പെട്ടെന്നു അറസ്റ്റ ചെയ്തതിന്റെ കാരണമെന്താണ്. ഇതുവരെ പിക്കറിംഗു ശരിയായി നടന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിയ്ക്കുന്നതു പോലെ തന്നെ ഇപ്പോഴും പിക്കറിംഗു നടക്കുമ്പോൾ അവരെ അറസ്റ്റു ചെയ്യുവാനും കൈവിലങ്ങു വയ്ക്കുവാനും ഉള്ള കാരണമെന്താണെന്നു ഞാൻ അറിയുന്നില്ല. സ്റ്റേറ്റ്സ് എൻക്വയറി കമ്മിറ്റി മെമ്പറന്മാർ വന്ന സമയത്തു കറുത്ത കൊടികൾ അവരുടെ മുമ്പിൽ കാണിച്ചതു കൊണ്ടു ഇങ്ങനെ വന്നതാണെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അറിവ്. അങ്ങിനെയാണെങ്കിൽ നമ്മുടെ അതിഥികളുടെ നേരെ കറുത്ത കൊടി പിടിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു നിന്നതു ശരിയല്ലെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. എന്നാൽ അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതിന് ഈ വിധത്തിലുള്ള ശിക്ഷയാണോ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു്? ഇങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യുവെന്നു വിചാരിച്ചു വേറെ ഒരു കാരണം പറഞ്ഞിട്ടു അവരെ ശിക്ഷിക്കുവാൻ ഇടയായതു ഒരു നിർഭാഗ്യമായിട്ടാണ് കാണിയ്ക്കുന്നതു്. ഇപ്രകാരം ചെയ്യുന്നതു വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ധൈര്യമില്ലാത്ത ഒരു ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ പ്രവൃത്തിയാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു വേറെ ഒരു കാരണം പറഞ്ഞു ഇങ്ങനെ കൈവിലങ്ങും വെച്ചു ഇവരെ ജയിലിൽ കൊണ്ടുപോയതു ശരിയല്ലെന്നാണ എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. പിന്നെ ജയിലിൽ കൊണ്ടുപോയതിനു ശേഷവും അവരുടെ വസ്ത്രങ്ങൾ മുഴുവനും അഴിച്ചു വസ്ത്രിച്ചിട്ടു പൂർണ്ണ്രസ്സുകാരെ ഹാഫ നേക്കറുകളുക്കുകയും മറ്റും ചെയ്തു. അവർ എവിടെ വിളിച്ചാലും പോകുവാൻ തയ്യാറുള്ളവരായിരുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെ വിളിച്ചാൽ പിന്നാലെ പോകുവാൻ തയ്യാറുള്ള അവരെ ഇപ്രകാരം കൈവിലങ്ങും വച്ചുകൊണ്ടുപോകേണ്ട കാരണമെന്താണെന്നു് എനിയ്ക്കു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. കൂടാതെ അവരെ വലിയ കൊലക്കുറ്റം ചെയ്തവരുടെ കൂട്ടത്തിൽ ക്ലാസ്സ്, ക്ലാസ്സ് ദിവസം റിമാൻറനുഭവിച്ചതിനുള്ള കാരണമെന്താണെന്നും എനിയ്ക്കു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ വിഷയത്തെ പറ്റി അന്വേഷിച്ചുറിപ്പോർട്ടു ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു പക്ഷഭേദമില്ലാത്ത ഒരു കമ്മിറ്റിയെ നിയമിയ്ക്കണമെന്നാണ് എനിയ്ക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു.

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Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.—Sir, I rise to second this motion and in doing so I indirectly gain the object of my submission to the House to-day for leave to move an adjournment of the business of the Council.

Now I may at the outset say that the situation is one which requires to be handled with great care, tact and sympathy. I may also add that I have no manner of sympathy, no part or lot, with the law-breakers. I am not a Congress-man, and I have never been a member of the Congress. The conditions in our State were such that we were going on peacefully in spite of the picketing of Swadesi goods ; and the picketing of Swadesi goods was not discountenanced. Even the other day the Government of Bombay said in open Council that they do not wish " to interfere with the honest desire of any individual or body of individuals who advocate the use and production of Swadesi goods ; nor do they desire to restrict the right of any iudividual or body of individuals to do business or not to do business in this line and they do not attempt to interfere with the similar rights." These are the statements made in the Legislative Council on behalf of the Bombay Government and so far as we here are concerned, I believe our Government could not find fault with an honest attempt to encourage Swadesi. The picketing of shops dealing in foreign goods was peacefully done and peaceful picketing was not discountenanced here. Such picketing has been declared illegal by a few Ordinances in British India on the ground that it was considered to be a weapon of the Congress, carried on with ulterior motives. We should not by any stretch of the provisions of the sections in the Penal Code or in the Procedure Code or any other Regulation indirectly bring about in the Cochin State the effect of the Ordinances which are not law here. Any indiscreet action on the part of the Police would lead to consequences which would be very difficult to curb hereafter. Now in so far as these picketers are concerned, the manner in which they have been arrested, the way in which they have been huddled up in the small rooms of the Trichur Police Station, the fact that their necessary wearing apparel were denied to them, the long delay in bringing them for trial before the Magistrate—all these things are very important points to be taken into consideration. Apart from that, the night-raids in the private houses with a view to hunt out suspected persons is a thing which cannot be countenanced. Such action, instead of prompting law abiding citizens coming to the aid of the Police and of the Government, alienate their sympathies. There was absolutely no justification in the night-raids carried on in the houses of peaceful people with a view to find out suspected

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persons whom the police wanted to arrest. Even to-day we heard it said by the Police Commissioner that certain arrests were made at 12 o'clock at night. I am also in possession of facts to prove that another raid was made at the residence of Mr. Kurur Namburipad at 1 a. m. These are high-handed steps on the part of the Police which we cannot countenance. My position simply is this. We want to know the policy of our Government. Does the Government want to put down the picketting of shops dealing in foreign goods? Is there any harm in the Swadesi propaganda being carried on? If that be so, let us have a law either by way of a Proclamation or otherwise upon the subject; let the law be administered as it is in the Cochin State, fairly and squarely.

So far as I know, and as was hinted at by the Member for Nellayi, the unfortunate incident of this 'Black Flag' exhibition seems to have created some sort of suspicion about an organisation somewhere in Cochin of an unsatisfactory anti-political character. Now if there is any such impression lingering I want to make it clear that there is no such organisation here. Law-abiding citizens feel very sorry about this black-flag incidents. It was discourteous on our part to have ill-treated and to have shown scant respect to Hon'ble gentlemen who have come here as visitors in connection with the very important function of State they had to discharge. Government, I am led to believe, are labouring under the delusion that there is some organisation either in Trichur or somewhere in Cochin, backing up these miscreants. It is entirely wrong. I have been at considerable pains to ascertain whether there is any such organisation here and I am convinced that there is no such organisation whatsoever in the Cochin State. These people who showed the black flags and who behaved so discourteously had no sort of support either from the leading citizens or from any political organisation in the State so far as I know. Two people were arrested at Ernakulam, and they happened to be Travancoreans. None of them who took part in this matter received inspiration from any respectable men in the Cochin State. If, therefore, either the police or the Government are labouring under this delusion, it is my business to point out that they are on the wrong scent. And I request that a further searching enquiry may be made into this matter. My main point is, let us be clear about what is right and what is wrong. The law has to be obeyed and all law-abiding citizens feel it as their duty. But in the name of law, and under cover of Regulations which have no application whatever, to existing

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facts, what has been condemned in British India need not be necessarily imported into our State. Responding to a toast proposed by the Maharaja of Travancore at which the members of the Indian States Committee were present, the Right Hon'ble J. C. Davidson, the Chairman, made the following obervations :—(As reported in the Hindu of the 16th February 1932)

" We, the Members of the Committee, had the pleasure, this afternoon., of being present at the jubilee of the High Court of this great State. The greatest gift that can be given to any race is the impartial administration of justice, whatever their caste or creed may be (*hear, hear*), that perhaps we, who come from the mother country can claim, I think quite rightly, as one of the greatest attributes. I cannot call it exactly a gift which we have brought to this part of the world. Pax Britanica is a great gift, but I believe justice is even greater. We, who visited the jubilee, have this evening, listened with great pleasure to the glowing terms in which references to the messages which Your Highness was graciously pleased to give to-day to those present at the jubilee were made about the administration of justice in this State " etc., etc.

I want to impress upon this House that the Diwan President also is a person possessing great faith in Pax Britanica, and in the proper and righteous administration of justice in this country. Whatever is lawful may be done. Whoever breaks the law, official or otherwise, has to be brought to book. But the procedure adopted by the Police offending the law ought to be very severely condemned. With regard to the delay in charging these alleged offenders there is no sort of explanation. With regard to the hand-cuffing, and night-arrests they are absolutely and entirely to be condemned. With regard to the policy of the Government in regard to picketers that has to be definitely laid down if it be contrary to what has been hitherto going on. Picketing has been going on here for over 10 months without any rub, without any fear of the breach of the peace or obstruction to traffic. These little fellows who have been arrested could not have been vagrants, they have not been obstructing the public road and now to arrest them under sections which have no sort of application here, is to allow the Police to commit excesses tending to usher in Police Raj which certainly we do not desire.

It is upon this principle, upon this main line of legitimate constitutional complaint, that I want to lend my support to this motion that has been tabled by the Member for Nellayi.

Dr. A. R. Menon:—Sir, generally I feel quite at home either to give one or two thrusts to the gentlemen sitting opposite or to receive shame from them. But to-day I feel very nervous because I have to do a very depressing function, namely to tender an unqualified, unreserved apology to the whole of Cochin State, for the misbehaviour shown to respectable

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visitors who came here as His Highness' guests. (*Hear, hear.*) I would certainly have taken a very different attitude from that which I am going to take this morning, but for that most mischievous incident, in spite of the repeated warnings of the consequences that would follow if they proceeded beyond all reasonable limits. I myself believe in Congress Politics and I am a Congress follower but I do not believe in rowdyism. (*Hear, hear.*) Is it anything but rowdyism that these boys should exhibit black flags before the face of visitors who have no intention to do any harm to them? But Sir, it is always impossible to control thousands and thousands of people among a population of 40 or 45 thousand. It is quite conceivable that there may be half-a-dozen people to show some mischievous tendency and therefore as I said, while it has been my privilege on various occasions to receive men of great fame, men of international reputation on behalf of Trichur, now I say it is my painful and humiliating duty to tender an unqualified apology to this House and through this House to the whole of the State.

Having said that, the matter becomes much more poignant when you consider and when you have reason to understand what the Government of Cochin is doing now for safeguarding the interests of the State. Gentlemen, a secret is no more a secret when it is entrusted to 13 or 14 people however guarded these committee meetings may take place and I may say to this House that I happen to know the contents of some of the proceedings of some of these committees and I unhesitatingly say—I think I shall not be charged with the crime of crow-catching—but I say, even if you do that I do not care—I say definitely that there never has been a Diwan who has identified himself and I feel very nervous because the Diwan is presiding and these are the occasions when we feel most that the Diwan should not be the President—I say there never has been a Diwan in the State since the time of Mr. Bannerjee who has put up such a terrible, sincere, persistent, consistent fight for the sake of the Cochin State (*Hear, hear*). At a time like this, fighting against terrible odds, depending upon the moral support of the people of Cochin, is it the time to cut the ground under the feet? For I always hold, that whatever may be your power, the moral support of your people, is the greatest of all supports that Government can expect (*Hear, hear*). Therefore, I am anxious that these proceedings should proclaim not only to the Cochin State, but to the whole of India that there is no such fight between the Government and the people of Cochin in this matter. That is the reason why I brought down this fact. There may be a chance for trespassing into official secrets.

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Now after mentioning that incident, the various proceedings of the Police have been enumerated by my friend the Member for Trichur who represent us with such great ability and I have nothing to add to what he has said. I honestly think that there has been some mistake on the part of the Police that certain of their proceedings will not be countenanced by law as I understand it; but that is a dangerous ground and I am always very much afraid of entering the legal region and therefore I wish to leave that aspect to the members of the legal profession who represents so bountifully in this House.

The only thing that do not appeal to me and that I have represented to the Police Commissioner, was in the matter of taking these boys hand-cuffed through the public streets. That could certainly have been avoided. But I am glad to note and I noted the day following that the prisoners were taken without hand-cuffs. I do not know whether any Head of a Department can be in touch with all these little incidents. I honestly believe, some times the over-anxiety, or if you call it the over-enthusiasm, of your subordinates may outstrip the limits of law. That I think was what actually took place. But when I come to this the matter was about to subside. Then they presented a different atmosphere altogether. I remember that I saw the atmosphere changing from 10 or 11 days ago. Then it is my duty to see that it shall not proceed any further than it did. What happened? Every time, every day, people, large number of people, assembled at meetings and some boys addressing the meetings. The Police come there, naturally there will be some hooting at the police; and the police become heated and angry occasionally and anything may take place on any day. It was impossible for any man to control these boys also. The House must remember that many of these boys do not belong to the Cochin State but they come from outside. So I say that the people, we ourselves (we means, so many people in Trichur), are powerless to control these boys. And the police were gradually getting out of control. That was the position. Immediately measures were taken. What the measures were we need not discuss now. And the result has been that some invisible forces drew away the contending parties. The Police on this tied hand and foot to book the offenders while the other forces which could have rushed into the fighting place found themselves by persuasion, not by coercion, to keep aloof from the defeat of battle. That was what took place. Now, Gentlemen, in such matters I request again; the situation must be properly controlled, must be properly dealt with, because already a mischief has been done. That is no justification why this state

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of continued fighting or continued animosity should be kept up further than what is absolutely necessary.

At a time when we are very much worried with small-pox and other contagion, when we have no peace at all in the town, it is a pity that this additional burden also came upon us. That is the position in which we find ourselves. I do not know whether it would serve any useful purpose to carry on with this fight any further. No mischief has yet been done. The Government may by a generous gesture stop all the prosecution, set at liberty all those who are already under control and the other party may, if they have got any decency, send a letter or hold a meeting and pass a resolution to the effect that those who were responsible for this incident feel sorry for it and tender an unqualified apology, as I am doing now on their behalf as well as on my behalf. That would be the best solution that I can suggest to the Government. I want you to understand, Sir, that just as people have different temperaments, nations also have different characteristics. It has been remarked, and remarked rightly, that the Englishman is noted for his tenacity of purpose and fixity of determination and my ancestors have been noted for their generous impulses and for their grateful gratitude. And if any incident takes place which depresses the feelings of the administrator who wants to do the best that he can for a small state like ours, it deters him. Because in the long run, in such a Government, far from remembering these little incidents the people will only consider the great things that have been done for them. Once the people begins to feel that the ruler is doing the best for them, then an atmosphere of amity and peace will be established. Generally, on the Diwan's appointment he is given a sword, but on the left hand, there is a scale which is invisible. While the sword is visible, this scale though invisible is still there and it is his duty if he thinks that his own officers have gone beyond the limits of reason to take them to task as he should do to some one of us, if we have gone beyond the limits. That is the only request I will make. And if the Government think that their own officers have gone beyond their limits, it is for the Government, even without our request, to take the necessary measures to deal with them, because there is more grace in doing that, than doing it at our bidding or at our request. If you think that they have done a wrong, do the right thing, and for God's sake let us see that we get some officers who understand their responsibility in maintaining peace. (*Hear, hear*). People who were appointed to maintain peace, should not be the first one to try to break it. I do not want to enter into individualities. I shall be prepared to adduce evidence of the various acts that

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have been done. I think my friend sitting there is mainly responsible for this state of things, I mean the Excise Commissioner. I also want it to be realised that whatever may be the temperate life of the ordinary policeman he has behaved most properly and most thoroughly. He never did anything unless he was ordered of doing the most unwilling. That is my information. Do not try to blame the poor to save the bigger one. With these few words, I would again suggest to the Government, whether it would be possible for them to consider the solution that has been offered instead of carrying on this enquiry any further. This enquiry, this procedure and the keeping alive of this question, affects all of us adversely.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—തുറ്റിവപേരൂരിൽ നടത്തിയ അറസ്റ്റ് Unlawful assembly എന്ന കാരണത്താലാണെന്ന പറഞ്ഞതിന്റെ അർത്ഥമെന്താണെന്ന് എനിയ്ക്ക മനസ്സിലായില്ല. പിക്കറിങ്ങ് നിയമവിരോധമാണെന്ന തുറന്ന പറയുന്നതു ശരിയല്ലെന്ന വിചാരിച്ചായിരിക്കാം അങ്ങിനെ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതെന്ന ഞാൻ വിചാരിയ്ക്കുന്നു. പിക്കറിങ്ങ് പത്തു മാസമായി നടന്നകൊണ്ടിരുന്നിട്ടും യാതൊരാളേയും അറസ്റ്റ ചെയ്യാതിരുന്നിട്ട ഇപ്പോൾ മകരമാസത്തിൽ ആയതു നിയമവിരോധമായി തീർന്നതെങ്ങിനെയാണെന്നാണ എനിക്ക മനസ്സിലാകാത്തതു്. കറുത്ത കൊടി കാണിച്ചു എന്ന കുറ്റമാണെങ്കിൽ ആ സംഗതി തുറന്ന പറഞ്ഞു അവരെ അറസ്റ്റ ചെയ്യുകയാണ്? ഇപ്പോൾ അറസ്റ്റിനെ പറ്റി എതൊന്നു പറയുന്നവരെല്ലാം സമാധാനലംഘനത്തിനൊരുങ്ങിയവരാണെന്ന വിചാരിക്കരുതു്.

ഗവർമ്മെൻറുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ പോലെ തന്നെ ഞങ്ങളുംസമാധാനം ഈ രാജ്യത്തുണ്ടാകണമെന്നുള്ള ആഗ്രഹമുള്ളവരാണെന്ന ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു നല്ലവണ്ണം വിചാരിയ്ക്കണം. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള വിചാരത്തോടു കൂടിയാണ് ഞാൻ പ്രസംഗിയ്ക്കുന്നതു്. ഈ വക കാര്യങ്ങളെ കുറിച്ചു ഇവിടെ പ്രസംഗിയ്ക്കുമ്പോൾ ഞങ്ങൾ സമാധാനലംഘനത്തിനനുകൂലികളാണെന്ന ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു വിചാരിയ്ക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഞങ്ങളിവിടെ പറയുന്നതായ കാര്യങ്ങളുടെ വില കുറഞ്ഞുപോകും. ഞങ്ങൾ പറയുന്ന വിഷയങ്ങളെല്ലാം ശ്രദ്ധവെച്ചു കേൾക്കുന്ന പക്ഷം ഞങ്ങളും നിങ്ങളെ പോലെ സമാധാനം വേണമെന്നുള്ളവരാണെന്ന് ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടും.

സാധാരണയായി മനുഷ്യസ്വഭാവം നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ലോകത്തിൽ എല്ലാ മനുഷ്യർക്കും സമാധാനത്തിനു തന്നെയാണ് ആഗ്രഹം. സുഖമായി ഒരു രാജ്യം ഭരിക്കണമെങ്കിൽ ഭരണകർത്താക്കന്മാർ മനുഷ്യസ്വഭാവം അറിഞ്ഞു പെരുമാറുവാൻ അറിവുള്ളവരായിരിയ്ക്കണം.

ബ്രിട്ടീഷിൻഡ്യയിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ നടക്കുന്ന സംഗതികളെ പറ്റി നല്ലപോലെ അറിവുണ്ടായിട്ടും അതിൽ നിന്ന് യാതൊരു സാരവും ഗ്രഹിയ്ക്കാതെ അവിടെ നടത്തുന്നതെല്ലാം ഇവിടെയും നടത്തണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു് തെറ്റാണ്. നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തു സമാധാനലംഘനം കൂടാതെ കഴിയ്ക്കണമെന്നുദ്ദേശിയ്ക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ തീർച്ചയായും ഗവർമ്മെൻറിന്റെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നയം മാറ്റണമെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്. ആരെയെങ്കിലും അറസ്റ്റു ചെയ്യേണ്ടതായി വന്നാൽ തന്നെ ആ അറസ്റ്റു കാരണം അധികം ജനങ്ങളെ ഈ വിഷയത്തിലേയ്ക്കിറക്കാതെ കഴിയ്ക്കുന്നതാണ് സാമർത്ഥ്യം. ഏതേതു കാര്യങ്ങൾ ഏതേതു വഴിയിൽ കൂടി കൊണ്ടുപോകണമെന്നു തീർച്ചയാക്കി വളരെ നയത്തോടു കൂടി

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കായ്യം നടത്തേണ്ടത" അധികാരികളുടെ ചുമതലയാണ്. അധികാരങ്ങൾ ചില സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ നടക്കുന്നു. ചില സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ അധികാരികൾ നയം നഷ്ടിയ്ക്കേണ്ടിവരുന്നു. ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ കുറച്ചെങ്കിലും നയം അനുഷ്ഠിയ്ക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഇത്രയധികം അറസ്റ്റുകൾക്കും ബഹളത്തിനും ഇടയായത്. രണ്ടാളുകൾ കൂടത്തക്കൊട്ടി പിടിച്ചുവെങ്കിൽ അവരെ അറസ്റ്റ് ചെയ്ത് ശിക്ഷിയ്ക്കണം. മറ്റുള്ളവരെ എന്തിനറസ്റ്റ് ചെയ്യുന്നു.? ബഹളമുണ്ടാക്കിയ്ക്കുവാനല്ലെങ്കിൽ പിന്നെ എന്തിനാണെന്നു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല!.

ഇക്കഴിഞ്ഞ പത്തുമാസങ്ങളായി പിക്കറിങ്ങ് തുടുവിവപേരുരിൽ നടന്നു വരുന്നതു് കൊച്ചി ഗവൺമെൻറിലെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കറിവുള്ളതാണ്. പത്തു മാസങ്ങളായി നാടിൽ ചിലപ്രാനം ആളുകൾ പിക്കറുചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നതു് നിയമവിരോധമല്ലെന്നും മകരം വ്യാഴം-യോടുകൂടി നിയമവിരോധമായിയെന്നും വരുവാൻഉള്ള കാരണം മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. കുറ്റംചെയ്യുവരെ കുറ്റം ഇന്നതാണെന്നുപറഞ്ഞ് ശിക്ഷിയ്ക്കേണ്ടതു് അധികാരികളുടെ ചുമതലയാണ്, കുത്തകൊട്ടികളുടെ കാരണമൊന്നും പറഞ്ഞിട്ടല്ല ഇപ്പോൾ അറസ്റ്റ്ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്. Unlawful assembly യാണെന്നു പറഞ്ഞാണ് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ അറസ്റ്റ്. കഴിഞ്ഞ പത്തുമാസംവരേയും ഇല്ലാതിരുന്ന Unlawful assembly ഈ വ്യാഴം- എവിടെനിന്ന്-എങ്ങിനെ വന്നു.? എന്നാൽ അതിനുള്ളിൽ കിടക്കുന്നതു് വേറെചില കാരണങ്ങളാണ്. അതു വരുമ്പോഴാണ് ഈ വിഷമങ്ങളുണ്ടാകുന്നതു്. രാത്രി ഫൂൾ മണിയ്ക്കു് ബ്രിട്ടീഷു ഗവൺമെൻറ മഹാത്മാഗാന്ധിയെ അറസ്റ്റുചെയ്തതുപോലെ ഇവിടേയും രാത്രി ഫൂൾ മണിയ്ക്കാണ് നാരായണമേനവനെ അറസ്റ്റുചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടുപോയതു്. അദ്ദേഹത്തേയും ഈ ഗവൺമെണ്ടു ഒരു മഹാത്മാ ഗാന്ധിയാക്കി. പോലീസുകാർ രാത്രിയിൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ വീട്ടിൽചെന്നു് അദ്ദേഹത്തെ പിടിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുവന്നു. അതു കേട്ടിട്ടു് ആകപ്പാടെ ഭൂകമ്പംപോലെയായി. ഇതുകൂടാതേയും എത്രയൊ ആളുകളെ പോലീസുകാർ അറസ്റ്റുചെയ്യാറില്ലേ -എല്ലാം അൽപരാത്രിയാണോ പതിവു്?. നാരായണമേനവനെ രാത്രി ഫൂൾ മണിയ്ക്കു് അറസ്റ്റുചെയ്യത്തക്കവണ്ണം അദ്ദേഹം ഒരു കെ.ഡി.യാണൊ? പകൽ അറസ്റ്റുചെയ്താൽപോരേ?. അദ്ദേഹംഒരു കെ.ഡി.യാണെങ്കിൽതന്നെയും ഇങ്ങിനെ പാതിരാത്രിയ്ക്കുംമറ്റും ഒരു വീട്ടിൽ വളരെ ആളുകൾചെന്നു് ബഹളകൂട്ടി അവിടെയുള്ള സ്ത്രീകളേയും കുട്ടികളേയും ഭയപ്പെടുത്തിയതു് ന്യായമാണോ? ഈ ക്ഷാമകാലത്തു് പാതിരാത്രിയ്ക്കു് പത്തുമുപ്പതാളുകൾ മതിലിനുചുറ്റും നിന്നു് ഒരു വീട്ടിലെ കതകു തുറക്കണമെന്നു് പറഞ്ഞാൽ തീപ്പുയായും കള്ളന്മാരാണെന്നു വിചാരിച്ചു് ഭയപ്പെടാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

നാരായണമേനവൻെറ വീട്ടിൽ രാത്രിചെന്നു പേടിപ്പിച്ചുവക്കുള്ള ശിക്ഷയെന്താണെന്നാണു് ഞാൻ ചോദിയ്ക്കുന്നതു്. നാരായണമേനവൻെറപേരിൽ തെറ്റുകണ്ടിട്ടു് അദ്ദേഹത്തെ അറസ്റ്റുചെയ്യ. നാളെ എൻെറപേരിലും തെറ്റുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഞാനും അറസ്റ്റുചെയ്യപ്പെടും. എന്നാൽ അതു രാത്രി പന്ത്രണ്ടു മണിയ്ക്കാണൊവേണ്ടതു്? അതിനുവേണ്ടി വീട്ടുകാരുംകൂടി ബഹുമുട്ടണോ? ഒരു മനുഷ്യൻെറപേരിൽ എന്തു തെറ്റുണ്ടെങ്കിൽതന്നെയും അയാളോടു് പെരുമാറേണ്ട രീതിയിൽ പെരുമാറരുതോ?.

അറസ്റ്റുചെയ്യുവരുടെ ഷട്ടും മുണ്ടും അഴിച്ചുവെപ്പിച്ചുതായി കേട്ടു. ഇതു് വാസ്തവമാണെങ്കിൽ വളരെ കഷ്ടമായി. ഇതുകൊണ്ടെല്ലാം ലഹളനില്ലുമെന്നാണോ അധികാരികൾ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതു്?. നേരെമറിച്ചു് ഈവക കൃത്യങ്ങളാൽ മറ്റുള്ളവരെകൂടി ഇതിലേയ്ക്കു് ആകർഷിയ്ക്കുകയല്ലേ ചെയ്യുന്നതു്?. ഈ

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പ്രകാരമുള്ള നയപ്രയോഗിച്ചാൽ തിരിച്ചയയ്ക്കും സമാധാനമുണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതല്ല. ചെറുമൊരു സാക്ഷ്യമാത്രമിട്ട്, ഷട്ടഴിച്ചുവയ്ക്കുക, തോക്കുപ്രയോഗത്തെ കുടുംബത്തിലെ ഒരാളെ റോഡിൽക്കൂടി വിലങ്ങുവച്ചു കൊണ്ടുപോകുമ്പോൾ കാണികളുടെ മനസ്സിൽ എന്തുതോന്നുമെന്നാലോചിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ? ലഹള വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ ഇതിലും നല്ലതായി ഒരു മാർഗ്ഗം വേറെ ഇല്ല. ഈവകകാര്യങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി ഗൗരവമായി അന്വേഷിച്ചു മേലാലിങ്ങിനെ വരാതെയിരിയ്ക്കുവാൻ ശ്രമമുണ്ടാകുമെന്നാണെനിയ്ക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്. സമാധാനലംഘനമാണ് വേണ്ടതെങ്കിൽ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ പ്രവൃത്തികളും അതിലേക്കു യോജിച്ചതാണ്. പൊല്ലിസ്സ് കമ്മിഷണർ അവർകളെ ഞാൻ തൊടുപറയുന്നില്ല. കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ അഴിമതികളും നിയ്ക്കുവാൻ അദ്ദേഹം ശ്രമിക്കണമെന്നുമാത്രമേ ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നുള്ളൂ. അതിനാൽ ശ്രമമുണ്ടെ ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ മനസ്സിരുത്തി ആലോചിച്ചു തെറ്റുചെയ്യുവരുടെപേരിൽ ന്യായമായും, നിയമപ്രകാരമുള്ള നടപടികളും നടത്തണം. അല്ലാത്തപക്ഷം ഇതു പിടിച്ചാൽകിട്ടാത്ത സ്ഥലത്തെത്തും. അതു പ്രത്യേകം ഓർമ്മപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതാണ്.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—സർ, കുറെക്കൊടി പിടിച്ചുവരെ ഇതുവരെയൊന്നും ആക്ഷേപിക്കാനില്ല. രാജ്യത്തു നടപ്പിൽ വന്നിരിക്കുന്ന മദ്യാദ അനുസരിച്ചു അവർ പ്രവൃത്തിച്ചു എന്നെയുള്ളൂ. നിയമലംഘനപ്രസ്ഥാനത്തിനുശേഷം ഇതുപോലെയാണ് മദ്യാദയും മഹത്വവുമുള്ള സംഗതികളായിരിക്കുന്നതു. സൈമൺകമ്മീഷനെ പറഞ്ഞു വഷളാക്കുവരെ കൊണ്ടാടുന്ന അധികാരികൾ നമ്മുടെ കൊടുപ്പുകൊടിക്കാരായ ചെറുപ്പക്കാരെ ആക്ഷേപിക്കുന്നതിൽ ഒരു ആത്മാർത്ഥതയും ഇല്ല. പിക്കറിങ്ങിന്റെ സ്ഥിതിതന്നെ ആലോചിക്കുക. കാളേജുകളും കോടതികളും പരിത്യജിക്കുവാനാണ് മഹാത്മാഗാന്ധിപറഞ്ഞതു് അതു ആരും കേൾക്കുന്നു. കാളേജുകളിൽ പഠിച്ച കുട്ടികൾ വിദേശവസ്ത്രങ്ങൾ പിക്കറ്റുചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ എന്തർത്ഥമാണുള്ളതു. വക്കീലന്മാരുടെ മക്കൾ പിക്കറ്റിങ്ങ് നടത്തുന്നതിലും എന്തർത്ഥമാണ്. ന്യായം നഷ്ടം സഹിക്കാൻ വഹിയാ. മറ്റുള്ളവർനഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടുകൊള്ളട്ടെ, തങ്ങൾക്കു ദേശാഭിമാനികളാകണമെന്നെ ഇതിനൊക്കെ താത്പര്യമുള്ളൂ. കൊടുപ്പുകൊടിക്കാരെ ആക്ഷേപിച്ചുവരുടെ ആത്മാർത്ഥതയിൽ വിശ്വസിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. കൊടുപ്പുകൊടി പിടിച്ചതുകൊണ്ടു കൊച്ചിക്കും കമ്മിഷനും ആക്ഷേപമായി എന്നുപറയുന്നതിൽ വലിയഅർത്ഥമില്ല. ഏതായാലും അറസ്റ്റിനു കൊതിച്ചുനടക്കുന്നവരെ അറസ്റ്റുചെയ്യാതിരിക്കയാണ് അവർക്കുള്ളവലിയശിക്ഷ. ആ രഹസ്യംശ്രമമുണ്ടു മനസ്സിലാക്കി വിവേകപൂർവ്വം പ്രവൃത്തിച്ചാൽ ഈ രാജ്യത്തു ഒരു കശപിശയും ഉണ്ടാകയില്ല. നിസ്സാര കാര്യങ്ങളും വലുതാകുന്നതു.

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—I welcome the opportunity to explain to the House, as shortly and frankly as I can, the reason which led the Government to take drastic measures against the unlawful activities of some Congress volunteers in the Trichur Town. In order to give the House a clear idea of the position as Government sees it, it is necessary to go into the history of the picketing movement in our State. Picketing was started about ten months ago first in the Trichur Town and it soon spread into other parts of the State as well. Our policy with regard to this was one of non-interference so long as it was peaceful. Meetings also used to be held advocating the use of Khaddar and Swadeshi goods. The Government did not

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interfere with these honest efforts in furtherance of the use of Swadeshi goods, but kept aloof from them. Things went on in this way without any trouble in the varioues parts of the State, more probably due to the vigilance and tactful handling of the situation by the police.

Now we come to the second stage in the development of the movement. Over a month ago, civil disobedience movement was revived in British India and the authorities there soon took strong measures to put it down. Congress organisations were declared illegal. Soon there was a complete change in the policy. Government by Ordinances became the order of the day. Some of the Native States also adopted this change of policy. Strong measures were taken to suppress the activities of the Congress in those places, but we continued the old policy of non-interference. The reason for this was, I must say to the lasting credit of His Highness' subjects, that all reasonable and law abiding citizens of the State, who had originally taken part in the movement, backed out of it, certainly not out of fear but out of feelings of regard and loyalty to our kind Maharajah and the Government. They know very well that if they did otherwise, they would be placing the Government in a very hard predicament. Congress organisations were dissolved. Picketings and meetings were given up throughout the State except at Trichur. Even here again all the respectable and leading citizens had ceased to take active part in the campaign and the movement was kept on by one or two local leaders who began to invite volunteers from outside and to continue picketing in the Town. The majority of these picketers hailed from Travancore and British Malabar. Occasional meetings were also held. But all this was only in name just to keep up its life as it were. The authorities accordingly took no notice of the same. Picketing though done by foreigners was not only peaceful but had become quite a tame affair. There was no trouble at all. But soon this peaceful character began to change probably because they found they were not causing any excitement. Nevertheless after the day's picketing, the few volunteers formed themselves into a procession and began marching through the public road at about 8 p. m., singing national songs and uttering objectionable slogans such as 'down, down, union jack', 'end British rule' and so on. Even this was not taken very serious notice of though these volunteers were warned of the serious consequences from shouting seditious slogans in public.

These days of forbearance had to be brought to a close on the afternoon of the 9th February when the volunteers from the

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Trichur Camp divided into four batches, one going as far as Cheruviruthi at the frontier, 2 in the Trichur Town and the fourth to the distant Ernakulam. Their deeds, I dare say, need no description here. I beg the Hon'ble House to imagine the sly cowardly attempt of young boys trying to pose of as ordinary sight-seers and darting a piece of black rag with the stealthiest movement possible on the approach of the distinguished personages forming the States Enquiry Committee. His Highness our beloved Maharaja welcomed these members as His guests and the disgraceful demonstration made by irresponsible youths under inspiration from others needs no further comments. Now let me pause here and survey the situation. The Government had all along been considerate and tolerant towards the aspirations of the Congress sympathisers as far as Swadeshi enterprise and temporance propaganda were concerned. The Government allowed peaceful picketing and no interference by the Police was caused so long as public peace was not endangered. Nay, the Government went even a step further. Attempts for encouragement of Swadeshi goods was not only not resented by them but even they actively showed encouragement in that direction by according sanction for holding a Swadeshi exhibition under the auspices of the State Educational Department. Instead of appreciating the good feelings of the Government, the picketers or their leaders began to overstep the limits of tolerance, and the sincerity of the so-called Congress sympathisers was manifest from the cowardly insulting behaviour shown towards the State guests coming from the distant England. Here I must in fairness admit that the young boys who did the mischief were ignorant of what they were doing. They did not know probably that if they showed any disrespect or insult to an invited guest, it was more an insult to the host, viz., His Highness the Maharaja. No man of common decency or with any sense of good breeding would dream of such action. Surely the mischief-doers were inspired by others. This insult to His Highness was offered, gentlemen, at a time when His Highness was away in Madras in delicate health and bullettins were being issued causing great anxiety to His Highness' subjects here. It was at such a moment that the volunteers who were being so considerately treated by the Government thought it best to demonstrate their gratefulness for all that our Government had done. A change of policy was thus necessitated by the disgraceful conduct of the volunteers who were having the pride of being members of a laudable organisation. This sort of hooliganism no Government can allow to go unchecked as it will certainly be failing on its elementary duty to protect the liberty of the

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people. We were thus obliged to resort to strong measures to suppress the mischievous activities of the volunteers. Most of these people were non-Cochinites who had come here probably because their Native States would not allow them to have their own ways there or probably they had no other decent means of occupation or livelihood in their places. Yet the Police did not lose their balance of mind but patiently waited and were considering what to do to bring home to the thoughtless agitators the serious nature of the insult shown to His Highness' guests. Instead of repenting for the disgraceful conduct the previous afternoon, the volunteers again formed themselves into a procession after the day's picketing and in a body marched along the public road shouting seditious slogans as if they were challenging the Government. Now that is a a state of things which no Government worth the name can fail to take notice of. Immediate action was called for. There was the breaking point of forbearance. The policy of non-interference had to be changed. The volunteers were causing obstruction to the traffic in the public road in their triumphant marching—with seditious shoutings. The Police arrested and took them to the Police Station. They were put up before the Magistrate the very next morning with the usual charge sheets and were convicted. Meetings were again arranged. It was now the time to proceed against the leaders. A report was made to the Magistrate for the issue of an injunction order to those leaders who were in the habit of making objectionable speeches. The order was served on six persons. Volunteers from outside the State were coming. It was necessary to stop this. The mildest form of action was resorted to and the volunteers were arrested under the vagrancy section of the Procedure Code. Our policy was to give them the least trouble. Let them furnish security to abstain from doing any wrongful act or let them go back to their own places. That is all what we wanted. But they won't do either. Now the matter is before the Court and they have the opportunity to explain their conduct there.

A change of policy was provoked by the conduct of the volunteers and we have to use all lawful means to enforce law and order. Government cannot and will not tolerate seditious speeches. Let the picketers or volunteers wherever they may be change their policy first. Let them show due regard and respect to His Highness' Government. Then it will be time to consider the advisability of changing the Government policy.

I may inform the House that nobody is more sorry for the developments in the famous town of Trichur during the last

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few days than myself. The Government certainly dislike the application of the present policy which has been forced upon them. Now that the peace of the Town has been disturbed by the volunteers, the picketing under the guise of which sedition is being preached and disseminated will have to be stopped for the time being. Government cannot allow seditious speeches. Preaching against the British Government is unlawful and it cannot be tolerated. The Government are not vendictive. They wish all citizens to be peaceful and if the latter cannot show their respect to the former, means have to be devised to enforce law and order. On these grounds placed before the House, I request the House to pass a vote of confidence on the Government policy and to signify thereby their approval of the steps taken by the Government to preserve the foundations of law and order upon which society exists.

I shall now proceed to answer the so-called police excesses complained of by some of the Honourable Members. The two important allegations are:—

(1) that one of the volunteers was arrested at night and

(2) that some of the arrested prisoners were handcuffed before they were marched to the Court and thence to the Central Jail.

Now with regard to the first point it is a fact that one Moothedath Narayana Menon knawn as the Congress Dictator was arrested at night as he committed an offence under section 139 C. P. C. and I may also add that this Narayana Menon also defied the same evening the prohibitory order passed by the local Magistrate. In these circumstances it was found necessary to secure his arrest without undue delay. As regards the handcuffing, some 8 prisoners were handcuffed when they were taken to the Central Jail. It was done by the escort constables for their own safety because large crowds were following the party and nobody could say there would be no attempt to rescue these prisoners from custody. No doubt better discretion could have been used by these policemen, but I must say that they have not done anything illegal or beyond their legitimate powers. However, I have issued confidential instructions to the effect that as far as possible night arrests and handcuffing may be avoided. There is really no justification to talk about police excesses in our State. Our men are acting within considerable restraint, moderation and discipline. I am sure the Hon'ble Members who cannot be ignorant of what is going on in the neighbouring States will be so uncharitable as to accuse the Cochin Police of any harsh or inhuman treatment.

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മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. എ. രാമചന്ദ്രയ്യർ.—വേണ്ട അനേഷണം ചെയ്യുകൊള്ളാമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞതുകൊണ്ടു അതു ചെയ്യുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിച്ചു ഞാൻ വിരമിയ്ക്കുന്നു.

The house rose for lunch at 1-55 P. M. and met again at 3 P M. with the President in the Chair.

Motions Nos. 3 & 4.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Sir, with regard to the cut motion I want certain informations from the Member for the Police. I may be permitted to ask for those informations. May I know the number of persons arrested so far with dates, place and time of arrest and the provisions under which they were arrested in Trichur?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—Sir, the number of persons arrested is about 30. Actual figures and other particulars cannot be furnished at short notice. We can speak only approximately. I shall proceed to answer those points one by one. I have got the answers here.

1. About 30 were arrested.
2. None of the arrested were released by the Police.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Before proceeding to No. 2 may I ask whether any persons were arrested while they were actually picketing?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—Not that I know of.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—May I know whether the Hon'ble Member for Police is in a position to deny that on 5th Kumbham 1107 one man was arrested while he was picketing, and on 4th Kumbham 1107 three were arrestad while picketing and on 1st Kumbham 1107 while they were going to picket foreign cloth shops?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—I don't understand the Hon'ble Member. If he is asking for information as to what they were actually doing at the time of arrest, I am unable to say whether they were going home or whether they were going to take meals or whether they were going for picketing.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—If the Hon'ble Member will deliberately not understand it is not my fault. My question is whether they were arrested while picketing and on their way to picket.

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—No information on that point.

(2). None of the arrested were released by the Police.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—On 1st Kumbham 1107 were not Messrs. Govindan Kutty Menon, S. K. Nambiar and Krishnan Kutty Nair taken to the Police Station and released that night?

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Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—They were never arrested. Once arrested, the Police have no authority to release such persons.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.— May I know whether they were taken to the Police Station.?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—They might have been taken to the Police Station. Subdivision (2). Eight persons were charged on 22th Makaram 1107 under section 129, Cochin Penal Code and under section 25 of Regulation IV of 1098.

Sub-division (3). All the eight were convicted of the offences with which they were charged.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—May I know whether they defended?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—I have no definite information. Probably they did not.

Sub-division 4. Only three.

Sub-division 5. 9.

(3). 6.

(4). One on 3rd Kumbham 1107.

(5). About ten months. Exact date cannot be given. No particulars can be furnished at short notice.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—How many persons are on remand now?—the total number of persons on remand now?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—About 22.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Were charges preferred against them?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—Not until two days ago. I don't know whether charges have been preferred yesterday or to-day.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—When is the case posted for hearing?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—To the 14th.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—When was the first batch arrested? Is it on 30th Makaram 1107?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—Eight persons on 30th Makaram 1107 and one on 5th Kumbham 1107.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—May I know whether there are any special reasons for the delay in charge-sheeting them?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—For collecting evidence.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Has the Government appointed special officers in connection with this in Trichur? Any person specially appointed or to be on special duty in Trichur in connection with this?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—One of the Inspectors is appointed to assistant the Town Inspector.

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Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—May I know whether the Reserve Police took part in the arrest of these persons and the demonstrations that took place in the night?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—There were no demonstrations of any kind at night. The Reserve Constables also accompanied the Inspectors.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—May I know from whom were the complaints regarding picketing received in Trichur? Some complaints were received. From whom were they?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—From some of the merchants of the Trichur Town.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Was it before 28th Makaram 1107?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—Long before 28th Makaram 1107.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Will any record in the Department show whether there were written complaints?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—If I remember aright there was some petition to the Government and that was sent up to me for remarks and I believe there were some petitions to me also. But I must look up before I can give a definite answer.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—May I know when this peaceful picketing became violent and how it became violent? In what way? Whether there was any untoward incident in connection with picketing? Was not the picketing that was carried on in Trichur peaceful?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—Sometimes it was peaceful and sometimes it was not peaceful.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—May I know one instance?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—Mmarching in procession through public roads chanting seditious slogans like "Down, Down Union Jack" "Down, Down British Rule" Etc. and soon.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—May I take it that the Hon'ble Member by violent picketing means marching of the boys in procession?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—I have been impressing upon this House that we have absolutely no quarrel with picketing. This sort of reciting seditious slogans and the dissemination of sedition in the town had to be stopped. All of them were foreigners.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Sir, I may also submit that I have absolutely no quarrel with the Police. My object is to show that there was no occasion for the Police to lose their heads.

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Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—We never lost our heads.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Does the Government know by what organisation was picketing backed in Trichur? Was it under Congress?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—Under Congress auspices. I know there is a Congress Camp there and they have appointed a Dictator and we have several men living there. Picketing is their profession. Men are sent out in batches in the morning, they return to the Congress Camp at noon to take their meals and in the evening start again for their work. That must be under the Congress and it was conducted under the direct supervision of Mr. Kurur Nilakantan Nambudiripad who was the Secretary or President of the Congress Committee.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—I am very sorry at the ignorance of the Police Commissioner. It is never conducted under the supervision of the Congress. It is a pity that the Police Commissioner has not yet come to know of that. I shall inform the Police Commissioner and the Government that it was conducted under the auspices of the Swadeshi Pracharaka Sangham which was started long ago in Trichur and it has absolutely no connection with the Congress. Did the Government make any enquiry as to who financed the Swadeshi propaganda and the picketers there?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—My information is that yourself and Mr. Kurur Nilakantan Nambudiripad are supporting it by getting subscriptions from the local public.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Does the Hon'ble Member think that it is in their personal capacity or as officers of an organisation that myself and Mr. Kurur Nilakantan Nambudiripad were conducting it?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—Those gentlemen know best.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—I want to know whether the Government is aware of that.

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—We may have certain confidential information.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—I do not want the Government to disclose any confidential information. I want to know whether they got any actual information before they lost their heads.

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—No question of losing ones head.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Did the Government take any action against those who inspired the boys? Is the Government in possession of any fact to show that the boys who showed the flags were inspired by certain persons and did they take action against them?

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Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—Those are confidential matters. But since the Hon'ble Member wants the information I may well inform the House that they were chiefly inspired by Mr. Kurur Nilakantan Nambudiripad. He was one of the leaders. In fact one of the batches was headed by him.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—May I know whether you have taken any action against him for that?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—No law has as yet been provided against bad manners. I have not taken any action for it.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Has the Government charge-sheeted any body for sedition till now?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—Two or three cases have been charged and they will be put up for trial.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—That is all. Thank you, Sir.

The following motions were therefore considered withdrawn.

1. Mr. E Ikkanda Warriar:—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,250 under Police by Re. 1*

2. Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar:— do do do

Mr. C. Barton Wright.—I was personally molested in Trichur.

The demand was then put and carried.

4. Education—Rs. 1,000.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Mr. President, Sir, Now although this demand is strictly speaking not controversial, still I find a large number of cut motions tabled. Some of them are not connected with the motion itself. Now although this demand has been tabled as a demand for a supplementary grant—I do not know what terminology should be used—for the Education Department, it is only a transfer of allotment within the budget. This demand for Rs. 1,000 is made to provide for a temporary post and for a temporary establishment for the purposes mentioned in the note itself. I shall just refer to it. "The main work of the Superintendent will be to reorganise the system of Vernacular Education both in the Secondary and Malayalam Primary Schools and also to inspect the Special Sanskrit Schools which do not receive adequate attention. Even in Malayalam Schools the present system of inspection is largely a process of enforcing the Educational Code, very little attention being paid to the kind and quality of instruction imparted in these schools". So I earnestly hope that there will be no necessity for any sort of cut motions. There has been a misapprehension with regard to this demand that it involves an additional expenditure. It does not. Whether this demand is sanctioned by this House or not the money will be expended under "Uplift

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of the Depressed Classes" and it will be expended on the very same individual. The only thing is that instead of allowing this individual to sit in the Uplift Department without doing any work, if his services for a temporary work in the Education Department could be available, it would be a great benefit to this Department

Again I fear that there is a misapprehension, for which probably I am responsible, that this name spells a certain amount of eternity about it. It is purely temporary. The appointment is for the present purely temporary because it is expected that after the reorganisation there will be no necessity for continued vigilance over Primary Vernacular studies, so that it should be to the interest of the Department itself that the necessity for this kind of inspection should be obviated by a thorough reorganisation of the curriculum of studies.

There is another thing also which I wish to place before this House. I understand that there is a resolution against the Committee which has been constituted by the Government, which would be discussed on its own merits. Whatever be the personnel of the Committee, as far as I am able to gather there has been nothing said against the institution of the Committee. Any reconstitution of the Committee would require nevertheless a clerk and a peon for its working and the Chairman has said that it involves both these items. Since Mr. Karuppan whose name is suggested here is also on that Committee I thought that this allotment which is put under his T. A. may be utilised for the requirements of the Committee also. Otherwise we will have to duplicate the expenditure for T. A. for clerk, peon and again for this, of course, which is an unnecessary duplication of expenditure. So this allotment will be utilised both for this incumbent as well as for the Committee irrespective of the personnel of the Committee which will require the services of the Temporary Establishment. So I earnestly hope that the Hon'ble Members who have tabled these cut motions will kindly bear these facts in mind and eventually sanction this allotment.

Motion No. 1.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1000, under Education by Re 1.*

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Sir, I have tabled this motion in order to get some information which may not be directly connected with the object for which this amount is asked for. My object is to ascertain the progress that has been made in the execution of the Ernakulam College Extension Scheme. (*Cries of Ah!*) Why this exclamation from some quarters ? I am as much interested in the College as anyboday else although there is some

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honest difference of opinion as regards its location and its financial aspect. I was reading from the newspapers that the University has approved the scheme that has been submitted to them, that the scheme submitted to the University for approval was not the scheme actually discussed and passed in this Council and the financial outlay is much larger than was at first expected. I am anxious to know whether these informations are true. So I wish to know whether the Government has made a cost report of the scheme as approved by the Committee and if so what will be the approximate cost of land acquisition charges, buildings and other equipments.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Sir, I am not an expert in this line and the estimates are not quite complete yet. But I can assure the Hon'ble Member and this House that the Scheme which was submitted to the University was an identical one with the one that was passed by this House. The University did want us to undertake some impossible things at first. But they have eventually sanctioned the scheme and suggested certain minor alterations to be done not immediately but in course of time. That point is coming in the form of a question and it will be answered in this Session. Just to give an instance, they suggested that it would be highly desirable that in course of time the public water reservoir is removed from there. They do not say that it is urgently required. They simply said that it would be desirable to remove it in course of time. That will not entail an additional expenditure, because in the first place the College has to provide for its own water-supply. Years ago, long before this scheme was discussed by this Council, the University insisted that for all future purposes the College should equip itself with its own water-supply. The reason is this. They do not get the same pressure at all times and therefore the College must have its own independent reservoir. So in any case an independent reservoir will be necessary and this will not be an additional expenditure. The scheme passed by the Univesity is actually identical with the one passed by the House.

As for cost, I must say that I am most in-expert in this matter. But I think the amount roughly estimated comes to Rs. 3,40,000. All the science blocks put together, i. e., the three buildings put together, will roughly cost Rs. 3,40,000. As for land acquisition charges, the Hon'ble Member for Revenue said that he had just passed the award, but I have yet no idea of that.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—May I know whether the Government has also considered how best to dispose of Ramavarmapuram? I want to know whether any decision has been

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come to with regard to the disposal of the buildings at Ramavarmapuram.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—This Department had made a proposal that the buildings might be utilised for a Training College. But, I understand that other Departments have also requisitioned for the use of these buildings and no final orders have passed.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—I don't press this motion. It is only for the purpose of this information.

Motion witharawn with leave.

Motion No. 2.

Mr. K. Ayyappan:—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,000 under Education by Re. 1.*

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—സർ ഗ്രാൻറ"ഇൻഎയിഡ്" ബില്ലുകൾ പാസാക്കി കിട്ടുന്നതിനു് ചിലപ്പോൾ വലിയതാമസം നേരിടുന്നുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ ഈ താമസത്തിൽ ഒരു യൂനിഫാമിറ്റി കാണുന്നില്ല. ചില സ്കൂളുകളിൽ വേഗം കിട്ടും. ചില സ്കൂളുകളിൽ വളരെ താമസിച്ചു കിട്ടും. ചില സ്കൂളുകൾക്കു കിട്ടുന്നേയില്ല. ഇതു സംബന്ധിച്ചു രണ്ടു മോഷൻ ഞാൻ അയച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. രണ്ടിനെപ്പറ്റി ന്നോടു പറയാം. ഞാൻ ആരേയും കുറ്റപ്പെടുത്തി പറയുവാൻ വേണ്ടിയല്ല ഈ മോഷൻ കൊണ്ടുവന്നതു്. മേലാലെങ്കിലും ഈ ഗ്രാൻറ"ഇൻഎയിഡ്സ്" ബിൽ പാസാക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറൽ ഹെഡ് നിഷ്കർഷ വളരെ അധികം കാണിയ്ക്കണമെന്നു പറയുവാനാണു് ഇതു കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു്. എൻറെ അന്വേഷണത്തിൽ ഈ താമസം മുഴുവൻ ക്ലർക്കുമാരിൽനിന്നും വരുന്നതാണെന്നാണറിയുന്നതു്. ഈ സംഗതിയെകുറിച്ചു ഈ സഭയുടെ മുമ്പിൽ എനിയ്ക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു് തീരെ അനാശാസ്യമായ ഒരു നയം ചില ക്ലർക്കുമാരിലും മറ്റും കാണുന്നുവെന്നുള്ളതാണു്. അവരെ ചില ഗ്രാൻറ സ്കൂളുകളിലെ മാനേജരന്മാർ ചെന്നു തൃപ്തിപ്പെടുത്തിവരാറുണ്ടു്. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ളവക്കെല്ലാമാണു് വേഗം ഗ്രാൻറ് ഇൻഎയിഡ്സ് ബിൽ പാസാക്കി കിട്ടുന്നതു്. മറ്റുള്ളവക്കെല്ലാം വളരെ താമസിച്ചേ കിട്ടുന്നുള്ളൂ. ഒരു ബിൽ എന്തെങ്കിലും കാരണം പറഞ്ഞു് മടക്കണമെന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതെഴുതിയ്ക്കുകം വേണമെന്നുള്ള രൂൾ ഉണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ അങ്ങനെ ഒരാഴ്ചയല്ല, പല മാസം വരെയും താമസിച്ചാണു് മടക്കി അയയ്ക്കുന്നതു്. ബില്ലിൽ എന്തെങ്കിലും ഡിഫക്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു ചൂണ്ടികാണിച്ചു് ആ ഒരാഴ്ചയ്ക്കകം മടക്കാതെ ഇങ്ങനെ വളരെക്കാലം വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിയ്ക്കുന്നതു് നീതിസ്ഥന്മാരായ സ്കൂൾ മാനേജരന്മാർക്കു വിഷമമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണു്. ശരിയായി സ്കൂൾ നടത്തുന്ന മാനേജന്മാർക്കു ഈ ക്ലർക്കുമാരേയും മറ്റും കണ്ടു അവരോടു ദാസ്യം പറയേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല. ആ മാനേജരന്മാർ തങ്ങളുടെ കയ്യിൽനിന്നും പണമെടുത്താണു് സ്കൂൾ നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതു്. ആദ്യമാസവും, ഒരുകൊല്ലവും, ഒന്നരക്കൊല്ലവും വരെ ഗ്രാൻറ താമസിപ്പിച്ചാൽ അതിൽപരം എന്താണു് വിഷമമുള്ളതു്? ഇതിനു് ഡയറക്ടരവർകളൊ മറ്റൊ അല്ല ഉത്തരവാദികൾ എന്നറിയാം. എന്നാൽ അവക്കവേണ്ടിടത്തോളമുള്ള വിജിലൻസ് ഇല്ലായ്മകൊണ്ടാണിതുവരുന്നതു്.

വേറെ രണ്ടു മോഷൻ കൂടി പറയാനുണ്ടു്. ഫിഷറി സ്കൂളുകൾ സ്ഥാപിച്ചിട്ടു് ഇപ്പോൾ മാസങ്ങൾ വളരെ കഴിഞ്ഞു. എന്നാൽ ഇതേവരേയും, ആ സ്കൂളുകൾക്കാവശ്യമുള്ള സാമാനങ്ങളൊ, കരിക്കുലമൊ, മാസ്റ്റർമാക്കു് രമ്പളമൊ കൊടുത്തിട്ടില്ല. ഇങ്ങിനെയാണെങ്കിൽ പിന്നെ അവർ എങ്ങിനെ സ്കൂൾ ന

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ടത്തും?, കുട്ടികളെ എങ്ങിനെ ഇരുത്തി പഠിപ്പിയ്ക്കും. മാസ്റ്റർമാർ എങ്ങിനെ കഴിഞ്ഞുകൂടും. ഈ ഫിഷറി സ്കൂളുകൾ ആരുടെ കീഴിലാണെന്നുള്ളതുതന്നെ വ്യവസ്ഥ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ലത്രെ. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ഡയറക്ടരോ, അധ്യക്ഷത സംരക്ഷകനോ, പേഷ്കാരോ ആരാണ് ഈ സ്കൂളുകളുടെ മേലാവു എന്നു അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടത്രെ.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—May I know, Sir, how many clerks are there in the Director's office for dealing with these bills?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—In the aided school section there are four clerks.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—There are three Inspectorates?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—The Inspectorates according to me are greatly understaffed, but the Finance Committee's recommendations were carried and an additional clerk was given to each Inspector. In spite of that on an average they have got 350 to 400 bills from the Primary Schools every month.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Am I to understand that the delay is due to the insufficiency of the staff?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Till the separation of the Uplift Department the work of that Department was being done by the Inspectors such as the consolidation of returns, **etc.** This constitutes about 25 per cent of the work of the Inspectorates.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Will the Government consider the question of giving extra hands to the Inspectors? That seems to be the real difficulty.

മിസ്റ്റർ ഐ. എൻ. മേനോൻ.—എനിയ്ക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു് ഈ മാനേജരന്മാരാരും ചെന്നു് ഈ ക്ലർക്കന്മാരേയും, ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരന്മാരേയും, ഡയറക്ടരെ തിന്നെയും കണ്ടു തൊഴേണ്ട ആവശ്യമൊന്നും ഇല്ലെന്നുള്ളതാണു്. അങ്ങിനെയായിരുന്നുപോയാൽ ആ മാനേജരന്മാർ അവിടെ ചെന്നു കാത്തുകെട്ടികിടന്നു് കഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്നുവെന്നു പറയുന്നതുകേൾക്കുന്നതു് എനിയ്ക്കു അല്പം വിഷമം തോന്നിയ്ക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ബില്ലു് പാസാക്കുന്നതിന്റെ താമസത്തിനുള്ള കാരണം എനിയ്ക്കു ഇപ്പോൾ മനസ്സിലായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഏകദേശം ഒരു മുന്നൂറിൽപരം ബില്ലുകളുണ്ടു്. അതുകൾ കറക്റ്റല്ലാതെ വന്നാൽ പിന്നെ അതു ശരിയാക്കാൻ ഒരു മാസംവരെ വേണ്ടിവരുന്നു. എന്റെ ആഫീസ്സിൽ വരുന്ന ബില്ലുകളെല്ലാം കറക്ഷൻ വരുമ്പോൾ അതു വളരെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടിയാണു് പാസാക്കുന്നതു. എട്ടോ, പത്തോ കൊല്ലങ്ങൾക്കുമുമ്പു് പത്തു് ഇരുന്നൂറു സ്കൂളുകൾ ഉള്ളകാലത്തു് നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ആളുകളാണു് ഇപ്പോഴുള്ളതു്. എന്നാൽ സ്കൂളുകൾ ഇപ്പോൾ അതിൽ നാലിരട്ടി വർദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഞാൻ വന്നശേഷം ഓരോ ക്ലാർക്കന്മാർ വീതം ഓരോ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറന്മാർക്കു കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അവക്കെല്ലാം ധാരാളം ജോലിയുണ്ടു്. ഇതിനായിട്ടാണു് അവരെവച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതും. ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ബില്ലുകൾ വന്നാൽ മാസത്തിൽ ഒന്നും രണ്ടും വീതം കറക്ഷൻസുണ്ടാകും. അതു ശരിയാക്കുവാനുള്ള താമസമാണു് വരുന്നതു. അങ്ങിനെ താമസമുണ്ടെന്നു വന്നാൽ അതിലേയ്ക്കു് ഒരു സർക്കുലർ അയയ്ക്കും. അങ്ങിനെ വരുന്ന താമസത്തെ ശരിപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതാണെന്നു് ഓരോ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറന്മാർക്കും സർക്കുലർ അയ

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സ്കൂൾ. അതിന്റെ അറ്റൻഡൻസ് വക്കുകളെല്ലാം ഇപ്പോൾ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറന്മാരാണ് ചെയ്യുവരുന്നത്.

പിന്നെ ഫിഷറി സ്കൂളിനെപ്പറ്റി പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതു മലയാളം സ്കൂളാക്കുവാൻ തരമില്ല. എന്നാൽ അതു പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു പഠിപ്പിയ്ക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യവുമില്ല എന്നുള്ള തരത്തിലാണ് അതിന്റെ കഥ. ഇക്കാലത്തു് കുട്ടികളെ ഫിഷറി വക്കു് പഠിപ്പിയ്ക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യം പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു് ഇല്ല. എന്നാൽ അതു പോരാ ലിറ്ററി സ്കൂളിന്റേയും മറ്റും കൂട്ടത്തോടൊപ്പം ചേർത്തു പഠിപ്പിയ്ക്കയും വേണം. അതെങ്ങിനെയെല്ലാമാണു് വേണ്ടതെന്നുള്ളതിനു് അതിനു് ആവശ്യമുള്ള സാമാനങ്ങളും മുതലുമെല്ലാം നിശ്ചയിയ്ക്കുന്നതുവരെയും ഒരു സ്റ്റേഷണ്ടു് ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതു് കൊള്ളാം. മറ്റുള്ളവയെ പ്പോലെ കരിക്കുലവും സമ്പ്രദായവും നിശ്ചയിയ്ക്കുന്നതുവരെ അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യാം. ഇപ്പോൾ ഞാൻ അതിനെപ്പറ്റി ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിലേയ്ക്കെഴുതീട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതിനു മറുപടി കിട്ടിയാൽ ബിൽഡ്രാഫ്റ്റ് ഇട്ടു അയച്ചു കൊടുക്കണം, അത്രമാത്രമേയുള്ളൂ.

മിസ്റ്റർ ജോർജ്ജ് ചാക്യാമറി.—ഫിഷറി സ്കൂൾസ് ഇപ്പോൾ നടക്കുന്നില്ലെ?.

മിസ്റ്റർ ഐ. എൻ. മേനോൻ.—നടക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ അതു് മലയാളം സ്കൂളായിട്ടു നടത്തണൊ, ഫിഷറി സ്കൂളായിട്ടു നടത്തണൊ എന്നുള്ളതു് വേണ്ടതുപോലെ ആലോചിച്ചു ചെയ്യണം. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഫിഷറി സ്കൂൾസ് മലയാളം സ്കൂളിനെ പോലെതന്നെ വല്ലവിധവും നടക്കുന്നു.

മിസ്റ്റർ ജോർജ്ജ് ചാക്യാമറി.—അങ്ങിനെയാണെങ്കിൽ പിന്നെ എന്തിനാണു് ഫിഷറിസ്കൂൾസ്?, മലയാളം സ്കൂളായിട്ടതന്നെ നടത്തരുതൊ?

മിസ്റ്റർ ഐ. എൻ. മേനോൻ.—ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ രീതിയിലെങ്കിലും നടത്താൻ തല്ക്കാലം മതി വേള അതു മലയാളം സ്കൂളായിട്ടു നടത്തേണ്ടിവരുമ്പോൾ ഇതൊരു സപ്പ്ലിസായിട്ടു വിചാരിയ്ക്കാമെല്ലൊ എന്നു വിചാരിച്ചാണു്.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—അവരെ ട്രെയിനിംഗിനയയ്ക്കേണ്ടതു് രണ്ടുകൊല്ലം മുമ്പല്ലെ?. അങ്ങിനെ അവർ ട്രെയിനിംഗും കഴിഞ്ഞു വന്നാൽ സ്കൂൾ വേണമെന്നുള്ളപക്ഷം അതിലേയ്ക്കുള്ള കരിക്കുലമുണ്ടാക്കേണ്ട ഭാരം ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനില്ലെ?.

മിസ്റ്റർ ഐ. എൻ. മേനോൻ.—ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—I withdraw the motion.

Motion withdrawn with leave.

Motion No. 3

The following motion was not moved and so it was considered withdrawn.

Mr. K. Ayyappan:—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,000 under Education by Re. 1.*

Motion No. 4.

The mover being absent the following motion was considered withdrawn.

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval:—*To omit the allotment of Rs. 1,000 under Education.*

Motion No. 5.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan:—*To omit the allotment of Rs. 1,000 under Education.*

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Sir, I have tabled this cut motion for the omission of the whole amount of Rs. 1,000

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for the new post of the Superintendent of Vernacular Schools to protest against the policy of creating unnecessary new posts. We have seen it published in the Government Gazette that a Committee of Pundits is to go into the whole question of vernacular education and a few reference, were made by the Hon'ble Member for Education to that Committee and to the criticism that was levelled against the constitution of the Committee. The Hon'ble Education Member said, whether the personnel should be changed or it is to function as it is, the work that will be now given to the new Superintendent will be mainly the work of assisting that Committee. Then, I ask, why this new post? Let Mr. Karuppan one of the Members of this Committee be its paid Secretary. I find from the proceedings appointing that Committee that the report of the Committee is to be made available within six months and that notification appears in the Gazette of 25th Dhanu 1107 and so within a few months from to-day we can expect the report of that Committee. By appointing a Superintendent of vernacular education just now, I fear whether we will not be anticipating the conclusions of the Committee already appointed to go into the whole question. It is left to them to suggest ways and means to improve the system of vernacular education obtaining in the State now.

It strikes me that it will be within their province to say whether or not they want a Superintendent of Education to be supervising vernacular education and the new changes that they seek to introduce in the whole system. Then again another argument advanced by the Member for Education was that really it is not an additional allotment that is asked for but it is only a transfer of allotment and whether the House sanctions it or not, the individual they have in view has to be paid. The complaint is not about paying that particular individual who was hitherto the Assistant to the Protector of the Depressed Classes. The provision has already been made in one Budget head for his payment and the reason why the cut motion is sent is not to see that that gentleman is not paid. It is not possible. It is not the intention of any one of the Members of this House to have Mr. Karuppan without any payment. And it was also stated that for the time being it is only a temporary post. But my submission is that things that come in the shape of temporary things, judging from past experience, will generally grow into permanent fixtures and then it will be too late to have a say against that. I do not find any necessity just at this moment to have a Superintendent of Vernacular Education especially when we have a Committee sitting to go into the whole question. It will be time enough

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for us to consider the appointment of the Superintendent when the report of the Committee is available and the decisions have been passed upon its report. For these reasons, I for the present seek to have the whole amount disallowed.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—ഞാൻ ഇതിനെ എതിർക്കുന്നു. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻ മുമ്പിടെ പറഞ്ഞ കാര്യങ്ങൾ കേട്ടതിൻെറശേഷം ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു ഉപക്ഷേപം കൊണ്ടുവരേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ലായിരുന്നുവെന്നാണ് എനിയ്ക്കു തോന്നുന്നതു്. പ്രൈമറി വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം സംബന്ധിച്ചു് ഒരു കമ്മിറ്റിയെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ആ കമ്മിറ്റിയുടെ വേലയ്ക്കു യാതൊരു പ്രതിബന്ധവും ഈ നിയമനംകൊണ്ടുണ്ടാകയില്ല, മാത്രമല്ലാ; ആ കമ്മിറ്റി തീരുമാനിയ്ക്കുവാൻ പോകുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കു വിപരീതമായി ഒന്നുതന്നെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഈ സൂപ്രണ്ടു് ചെയ്തുവയ്ക്കുമെന്ന ഭയപ്പെടുവാനും അവകാശമില്ല. ഇപ്പോൾ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനു് ചെയ്യുവാനായി ധാരാളം ജോലികളുണ്ടെന്നറിയുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ നിയമിച്ചാൽ അപകടമൊന്നുമില്ല. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നു് മലയാളം, സംസ്കൃതം എന്നീ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസങ്ങളുടെ മേലന്വേഷണം ചെയ്യുവാൻ വൈദഗ്ദ്ധ്യമുള്ള ആളുകളുടെ കുറവിനെ പരിഹരിയ്ക്കുവാൻ വേണ്ടിയാണു് ഇങ്ങനെയൊരു നിയമനം നടത്തുവാൻ പോകുന്നതു്. ഡയറക്ടർ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാർ മലയാളത്തിലും സംസ്കൃതത്തിലും പാണ്ഡിത്യം ഉണ്ടായിരിയ്ക്കണമെന്നു് ഇപ്പോൾ നിബന്ധമില്ല. മിക്കവാറും ആ പാണ്ഡിത്യമില്ലാത്തവരാണു് അതിൽ അധികവും. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ നിയമനം വളരെ മുമ്പേതന്നെ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതായിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോഴെങ്കിലും ഇതു ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണെന്നു ഗവൺമെൻറിനു തോന്നിയതിൽ പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു ഗവൺമെൻറിനെ അഭിനന്ദിയ്ക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ എതിർക്കുന്നു.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Sir, I support this motion. I do not find any special reason for creating such a post now. For one thing, although it may be a temporary measure, if this appointment is made now it is certain that it will find a permanent place in the service. There was a practice here, Sir, to create posts to accommodate particular persons. It is as a result of following this policy that some posts have come into existence. I am afraid from the way in which canvassing is going on in this matter, this is one like that. I cannot understand the sudden necessity for a Superintendent of vernacular education now. If Mr. Karuppan, the Assistant Protector of the Depressed Classes, has no work he may be given some other work or sent back to his original post. So far as I can see this seems to be only a luxury and as in the case of all luxuries if once we take to it, it will be very difficult for us to do without it afterwards. I therefore think, especially in these days of depression, it is not necessary to create a post like this at present.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—Mr. President Sir, I rise to oppose the motion. I think there is very great necessity for a post like the one that is contemplated by the Government now. It has all along been a general complaint that the standard of verna-

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cular instruction in Cochin is very low, much lower than in the Sister State of Travancore. And if I remember right,, there was at one time an attempt made here in Cochin to introduce certain text books which were in use in Travancore, and it was found that these text books could not be taught in the classes either for want of qualified teachers or on account of the general lowness of the standard of vernacular teaching in the State. Therefore, in the interests of vernacular education, or rather of vernacular instruction, it is very necessary that a post like this should be created and a competent man appointed to it. We have the Director of Public Instruction and the various Inspectors, who are appointed not with reference to their qualifications in the vernacular. And, while they look after the general policy of the Education Department and deal efficiently with the Collegiate and Secondary education in the State, they cannot, as circumstances are at present, be expected to render much valuable help towards the promotion of vernacular instruction in the State. Hence a qualified man is necessary, first to introduce some sort of uniformity in the teaching of the vernacular in the various primary schools, and also to effect certain improvements in, and raise the standard of, this teaching in those schools.

The objection, that there is now a Committee appointed to go into the question of vernacular education in the State and that, therefore, it is premature to appoint a man or to create a post like the one now proposed by the Government, I think is not tenable. Even apart from the Committee, there is necessity felt for the appointment contemplated. And we cannot imagine that the Committee, having the interests of vernacular instruction at heart, would come to any other decision except that the vernacular instruction in the State should be improved and made very efficient. And for this purpose, surely a Superintendent of Vernacular Instruction would be a very useful and efficient agency. Moreover we need not be afraid of any divergence between the policy that might be adopted by the Superintendent and the policy that might be enunciated by the Committee, since this particular person who is to be appointed as Superintendent happens to be a member also of the Committee. So instead of beginning the work after the Committee has made certain recommendations the only thing is that he will be beginning the work sooner.

Now, to say that this is a sudden necessity that has been found out now and that it is a post created for a person, is I think, perhaps missing the point. The necessity was there for a very long time. Now that there is an occasion presenting it-

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self, we find that the Government have been kind enough to avail themselves of the opportunity to do a thing the need for which was long felt. It is not, as one Hon'ble Member said, 'a luxury' but rather a necessity in the case of our vernacular instruction. In these days, when there is so much said and done for the cause of vernacular education all over India and when it is the determined policy of all the Indian States and also of various Provinces in British India to promote vernacular education, I think there is nothing wrong, nay, that it is only in the fitness of things that Cochin should also do something in time, so as to improve the efficiency and to raise the standard of vernacular instruction here. For these reasons, I think that the post contemplated should not be temporary but should rather be permanent. It is because the Hon'ble Member for Education has been pleased to say that it is a temporary matter that perhaps the mover of the motion has got some complaint against it. He thinks that it is a temporary matter which might be upset later on. But if you make sure once for all on this point that it is a necessity, a real necessity in the cause of vernacular instruction, and that this post should therefore be a permanent feature of our educational machinery, I think nobody would raise any objection against this appointment. For, surely, unlike perhaps some other posts that might have been created from time to time out of interior motives, a Superintendent of Vernacular Education is a real and strict necessity in Cochin. For these reasons, I oppose the motion.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. പി. വള്ളോൻ.—നാട്ടഭാഷകളുടെ പരിശോധകനായിട്ട് ഒരുദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ നിയമിയ്ക്കുവാനുള്ള ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം വളരെ ശ്ലാഘനീയമാകുന്നു. സംസ്കൃത ഭാഷയുടെ ആ നാമധേയംതന്നെ സൂചിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നാണല്ലോ. ആ ഭാഷയെ ദേവഭാഷയെന്നും മാറ്റം പറഞ്ഞാൽ ഞാൻ സമ്മതിയ്ക്കയില്ല. എന്നാൽ അതിൽ അനേകം വിജ്ഞേയ വിഷയങ്ങൾ അടങ്ങിയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ആർക്കും മറന്നുകൂടാത്തതാകുന്നു. യൂറോപ്പിൽ പോലും അതിപ്പോൾ നല്ലപ്രചാരത്തിൽ വന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. കൊച്ചിയിലും സംസ്കൃത പാഠശാലകൾ ഇപ്പോൾ വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്നുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ടി പാഠശാലകളിലെ അദ്ധ്യാപനത്തെപ്പറ്റി പരിശോധിയ്ക്കുവാൻ ഇപ്പോൾ ഒരുദ്യോഗസ്ഥനില്ല. ഇതുപോലെതന്നെ ഹൈസ്കൂളുകളിലെ സംസ്കൃത മലയാള ഭാഷകളും പരിശോധിയ്ക്കപ്പെടാതെ കഴിഞ്ഞുകൂടുകയാണ്.

കൂടാതെ മലയാളം പഠിപ്പിയ്ക്കുന്ന രീതിയിലും വലിയമാറ്റം വരുത്തേണ്ടതുണ്ട്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലേയും, കൊച്ചിയിലേയും മലയാളഭാഷയ്ക്ക് തമ്മിതമ്മിൽ സാദൃശ്യമില്ല. ദേശാഭിമാനമെന്നപോലെ ഭാഷാഭിമാനവും വർദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഇക്കാലത്തു ഇതുപോലെയുള്ള ഒരു നിയമനം ഒട്ടും അനാവശ്യമല്ല എന്നാണ് എന്റെ എളിയ അഭിപ്രായം. അധുനാതന വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്ക് അധികവും മലയാളം മാത്രമേ പഠിയ്ക്കുവാൻ സാധിയ്ക്കുകയുള്ളൂ. ഇപ്പോഴ

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ത്തെ പ്രൈമറി സ്കൂൾകളുടെ നടത്തിപ്പിനെപ്പറ്റി ആലോചിയ്ക്കുമ്പോൾ അവ ഏറ്റവും ശോചനീയമായിട്ടാണ് കാണപ്പെടുന്നതു്. അയ്യിനാൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിന്റെ ഈ നിയമനംകാണ്ടു അധികൃത വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കും വലിയ ഗുണകരമായി പരിണമിയ്ക്കുമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഈനിയമനം ഒട്ടും അനാവശ്യമല്ലെന്നാണ് എനിയ്ക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്.

Mr. P. S. Kesavan Nambudiri.—Sir, I support this motion. It is a serious charge aaginst the Government that whenever they think that a certain person should be provided with a post they at once create a new one. In this case the Hon'ble Member for Education said that some how or other you have to provide Mr. Karuppan with one post either in the Depressed Classes Department or in the Education Department.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—On a point of explanation, Sir, I said that only to show that it is really not an additional allotment but ony a transfer of allotment.

Mr. P. S. Kesavan Nambudiri.—If they are going to abolish the post of the Assistant to the Protector of the Depressed Classes, certainly they will have to find out another post for him. As far as I know Mr. Karuppan, he is an excellent Pandit. Why not you give him a post in the College or in some of the High Schools or some Sanskrit Patasalas or elsewhere? It is not a very nice policy to create a new post whenever a person is available.

Moreover as regards this question is concerned, if you are going to appoint one Superintendent for Vernacular Education, I think you may have to create another post for the Superintendent of Quran education—Quran is also taught in some of the Schools—then you will have to appoint another Superintendent for Arabic, then another for Hindi and so on. That will be a very great difficulty. You can expect that most of the Inspectors and the Deputy Inspectors of the Schools will be somewhat well-versed in the Vernacular of the State, when there are hundreds of Schools where vernacular is taught. I do not know how much one Superintendent can conduct the supervision. Then you will have also to multiply that staff. Again there is already a Committee appointed composed of some of the Pandits, presided over by his Highness the Appan Thampuran. It is too early to know what would be the report of that Committee. So, at least for the time being let us wait till we find the result of the Committee. Then this matter can be disposed of.

With regard to the encouragement of vernacular education it is not the appointment of a Superintendent that is necessary. A particular scheme should be drawn up and that should be enforced in these schools. For that I hope the present staff will be quite sufficent. Therefore I support this motion.

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മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—ഈ പ്രമേയത്തോടുകൂടി യോജിയ്ക്കാൻ എന്റെ മനസ്സ് സമ്മതിയ്ക്കാത്തതിൽ ഞാൻ വളരെ മനസ്ഥാപപ്പെടുന്നു. മലയാള വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഇതേവരെ ഗവമ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നും യാതൊന്നും ചെയ്യാതിരിയ്ക്കുന്നതിനെപറ്റി വളരെ മനസ്ഥാപപ്പെടുന്ന കൂട്ടത്തിൽ ഒരുവനാണ് ഞാൻ. എന്നാൽ അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പറയുമ്പോൾ പണമില്ല, പണമില്ല, എന്നു പറയുന്ന വായ് മൊഴി ഈ വിഷയത്തിലും കേൾക്കുമെന്നുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഞാൻ ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഒരു പ്രമേയം ഇതുവരെ അവതരിപ്പിയ്ക്കാതിരുന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഏതായാലും ഈ നിയമനം എത്രയോ മുമ്പേ വേണ്ടിയിരുന്നുവെന്നും, ഇംഗ്ലീഷു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനായിട്ട് കൊച്ചി രാജ്യത്തിൽ വളരെ പണം ചിലവിടുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അതിന്റെ നൂറിലൊരംശമെങ്കിലും ഇതിലേയ്ക്കു വേണ്ടി ചിലവിടുവാൻ വിചാരിയ്ക്കാത്തതു കഷ്ടമാണെന്നും, എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോഴെങ്കിലും ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ ദൃഷ്ടി ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ പതിച്ചു കാണുന്നതു നാട്ടുകാർക്കു വളരെ സന്തോഷമായിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു സംഗതിയാണെന്നുമാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ അക്കംതന്നെ ആക്ഷേപമുണ്ടായിരിയ്ക്കയില്ല. എന്നാൽ അതു സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഇതിന്റെ അവതാരകനുള്ള വാദം ഈ നിയമനം ഇപ്പോൾ വേണമോ എന്നു മാത്രമേയുള്ളു. ആ വാദത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു എനിയ്ക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു് കമ്മിറ്റിയ്ക്കു കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള അധികാരമനുസരിച്ചു അവർ റിപ്പോർട്ട് ചെയ്യേണ്ടതിന്റെ രീതി വായിച്ചു നോക്കുമ്പോൾ ഈ നിയമനം ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ വേണ്ടതാണെന്നാണ്. മലയാള വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തു വേണമോ, വേണ്ടയോ എന്നുള്ള സംഗതിയെപറ്റിയാണ് റിപ്പോർട്ട് ചെയ്യുവാൻ കമ്മിറ്റിയെ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നതെങ്കിൽ ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു നിയമനം ഇപ്പോൾ വേണ്ടെന്നും, റിപ്പോർട്ട് കിട്ടിയശേഷം മതിയെന്നും ഞാനും പറയുമായിരുന്നു. ഏതേതു തരത്തിലാണ് കൊച്ചിയിൽ മലയാള വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെ പോഷിപ്പിയ്ക്കേണ്ടതെന്നുള്ളതിനെപറ്റി റിപ്പോർട്ട് ചെയ്യുവാനാണല്ലൊ കമ്മിറ്റിയെ നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അവർ റിപ്പോർട്ട് ചെയ്യുന്നതിനേ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുവാൻ ഒരു പ്രത്യേക ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ അത്യാവശ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. ഇന്നു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലേയും ഇവിടത്തേയും മലയാളം സ്കൂളുകളുടെ രീതിയും മലയാള ഭാഷയുടെ രീതിയും വളരെ വ്യത്യാസമുണ്ട്. നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തു സംസാരിയ്ക്കുന്ന ഭാഷ മലയാളമാണെന്നു അഭിമാനിയ്ക്കുവാൻ ഞാൻ തയ്യാറില്ലാ. എന്നിരുന്നാലും വാസ്തവം പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ മലയാളം ശരിയായി എഴുതാനും വായിയ്ക്കാനും അറിവില്ല എന്നു ഞാൻ ധൈര്യപ്പെട്ടു പറയുന്നു. ഇവിടെ മലയാളം സംസാരിയ്ക്കുന്നതും എഴുതുന്നതും വായിയ്ക്കുന്നതും നമ്മൾക്കുതന്നെ അതു നല്ല മലയാളമല്ലെന്നു തോന്നാറുണ്ട്. നല്ല മലയാള ഭാഷ ഈ കൊച്ചിരാജ്യത്തു അധികംപേർക്കു അറിവില്ല. ഈ ഭാഷയെ പോഷിപ്പിയ്ക്കുവാൻ ഗവമ്മെൻറ് ശ്രമിയ്ക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽഎനിയ്ക്കു വളരെ സന്തോഷമുണ്ട്. അതിനും പുറമെ ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ വേണ്ടവിധം പ്രവൃത്തിയ്ക്കുവാൻ ഇപ്പോൾ കണ്ടുവച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ ഈ കമ്മിറ്റിയിൽ മെമ്പറും ആയ സ്ഥിതിക്കു് കമ്മിറ്റിയുടെ തീരുമാനങ്ങളെ ഉടനടൻ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുവാനും അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു സാധിയ്ക്കുന്നതാകകൊണ്ടു കമ്മിറ്റിയുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ട് മുഴുവനും കിട്ടുന്നതിനു മുമ്പുതന്നെ ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ പലമാറ്റങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു സാധിയ്ക്കുന്നതും ആണ്. ചിലവു കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുമാത്രം വിചാരിച്ചു അത്യാവശ്യമായ നിയമനങ്ങളെ എതിർക്കുകയല്ല വേണ്ടതു്.

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അനാവശ്യമായ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളെയെല്ലാം കുറച്ച് ഈ മാതിരി വിഷയങ്ങളിൽ ചിലവുചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്. ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കാൻ വഴിയില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു വഴിയിൽ പണമുണ്ടാക്കണം. അത്യാവശ്യമായ ഒരു കാര്യത്തിനു ഒരുദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ നിയമിയ്ക്കണമെന്നു ഒരു മെമ്പർ പറഞ്ഞാൽ ഗവർമ്മെൻറ് അതിനു പണമില്ല എന്നാണ് സാധാരണയായി പറയുന്നതു്. അതല്ല വേണ്ടതു്. കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള ഗൗരവത്തേയും, അത്യാവശ്യത്തേയും ആണ് നോക്കേണ്ടതു്. അത്യാവശ്യമാണെന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ പണം എങ്ങിനെയെങ്കിലും ഉണ്ടാക്കണം. അതു് ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിൻറെ ചുമതലയാണ്. എന്തായാലും ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു നിയമനം ഇപ്പോഴെങ്കിലും വേണ്ടതാണെന്നു ഗവർമ്മെൻറിനു തന്നെതോന്നിയ സ്ഥിതിയ്ക്കു അതു കഴിയുന്നതും വേഗത്തിൽ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുകയും, മലയാള ഭാഷയെ എത്രത്തോളം വേഗത്തിൽ പോഷിപ്പിയ്ക്കാൻ കഴിയുമോ അത്രയും വേഗത്തിൽ പോഷിപ്പിയ്ക്കയും ചെയ്യണമെന്നു മാത്രമേ എനിയ്ക്കതിനെപറ്റി ഇപ്പോൾ പറയുവാനുള്ളൂ.

മിസിസ്സ് സ്പാരിസ്:—എനിയ്ക്ക് സംസ്കൃതമലയാളം അറിയാൻ പാടില്ലെങ്കിലും കുറച്ചു മലയാളം മാത്രം മനുഷ്യർക്കു മനസ്സിലാകത്തക്കവണ്ണം സംസാരിയ്ക്കാമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു രണ്ടു വാക്കു മലയാളത്തിൽ ഇവിടെ സംസാരിയ്ക്കുവാനാണ് പോകുന്നതു്. ഞാൻ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറസ്സായിരുന്നകാലത്താണ് മലയാളം സ്കൂളുകൾ കൂടുതലായി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയതു്. അക്കാലത്താണ് ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരെ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടിയിരുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോഴാകട്ടെ ഡയറക്ടർക്കു നല്ല മലയാളവും സംസ്കൃതവും അറിയാം. ഇപ്പോൾ ചില ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരേയും, ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറസ്മാരേയും പുതുതായി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. അവർ നല്ല മലയാളികളും, മലയാളം നല്ലപോലെ അറിയാവുന്നവരുമാണ്. അവരാണ് ഇന്നു സ്കൂളുകളെല്ലാം പരിശോധിയ്ക്കുന്നതു്. ഇതു ഇവർക്കൊരു വലിയ സ്ഥാനവും, എന്നാൽ ഗവർമ്മെൻറിനു വെറുതെ പണച്ചിലവും മാത്രമെ ആകുന്നുള്ളൂ. അങ്ങിനെയിരിയ്ക്കുമ്പോൾ ഇനിയും ഈ മലയാളം പരീക്ഷിയ്ക്കുന്നതിനു പുതുതായി ഒരാളെ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു ആവശ്യമില്ലാത്തതാണെന്നാണ് എൻറെ എളിയ അഭിപ്രായം. ഈ ഡയറക്ടർ ഓഫ് പബ്ലിക്ക് ഇൻസ്ട്രക്ഷൻ എന്ന പേരുതന്നെ ഒരു വലിയ സ്ഥാനമാണെന്നും, അതുകൊണ്ടു ഒ ാ ാ ശ്രീ പാ ശമ്പളമുള്ള ഒരു ചീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ മാത്രം ഈ ചെറിയ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിനു ധാരാളം മതിയാകുന്നതാണെന്നും ദിവാൻജിയായിരുന്ന മിസ്റ്റർ ബാനർജി തന്നെ പറഞ്ഞതു് എനിയ്ക്ക് ഓർമ്മയുണ്ട്.

ഞാൻ ഏകദേശം ഫുൾ കൊല്ലത്തോളം ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറസ്സായിരുന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇപ്പോഴാകട്ടെ എനിയ്ക്കുശേഷം ഒരുപാടു് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരെ നിയമിച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. അവക്കു ഒരുപാടു ശമ്പളവും കൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അന്നാകട്ടെ ഞാൻ പെട്ടപാടോ വളരെ അധികം. എന്നാൽ എനിയ്ക്കു ശമ്പളം വളരെ കുറച്ചേ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നുള്ളൂ. ഞാൻ അന്നു നല്ലപോലെ കഷ്ടപ്പാടനുഭവിച്ചതിൻറെ ഫലമാണ് ഈ സംസ്ഥാനത്തു ഇത്രയെങ്കിലും മലയാളഭാഷ പോഷിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഞാൻ ഇത്രവളരെ കഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടിട്ടും അന്നു അതിനു കിട്ടിയ സമ്മാനമെന്താണെന്നും എനിയ്ക്കു അറിയാം. മലയാളം നമ്മുടെ മാതൃഭാഷയാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഇന്നും ഞാൻ അതിനെ കൈവിടാതെ പ്രായോഗികമാക്കുവാനുള്ള ശ്രമങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടിരിയ്ക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്.

ഇന്നിവിടെ പിക്കറിംഗിനെ പാറിയും മറ്റും സംസാരിച്ചു. അതു കേട്ടിട്ടു എനിയ്ക്കു വളരെ സങ്കടമുണ്ടായി. അതിനെല്ലാം കാരണം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൻറെ ശരിയായ അടിസ്ഥാനം ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടുതന്നെയാകുന്നു. നമ്മു

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ടെ നാട്ടിലെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഇങ്ങിനെ ഒരു അടിസ്ഥാനമില്ലാതെ മറിഞ്ഞു തിരിഞ്ഞാണ് കിടക്കുന്നതു്. ഞാൻ മദ്രാസിൽ പോയിരുന്നപ്പോൾ അവിടെ ഇൻഡ്യയുടെ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലുംനിന്നും വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്ന സ്ത്രീകളോടും ഞാൻ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെപ്പറ്റിയാണ് പ്രസംഗിച്ചതു്. ഇവിടെ നാം ചെയ്യുന്ന കെട്ടിപണികളെല്ലാം ശരിയായ അടിസ്ഥാനമില്ലാതെ ആയാൽ വീണു പോകുമെന്നു് ഞാൻ അവരോടു പറഞ്ഞു.

ഏതൊരു മനുഷ്യനും ശരിയായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ മാത്രമേ അവൻ മനുഷ്യനായിതീരുകയുള്ളു. ഒരു മനുഷ്യന്റെ മനഃശക്തികളെ മാത്രം അഭ്യസിപ്പിച്ചാൽ അവൻ ഒരു "പിശാചാ"കുമെന്നും, ശരീരത്തിന്റെ ശക്തികളെമാത്രം അഭ്യസിപ്പിച്ചാൽ അവനൊരു "മൃഗ"മാകുമെന്നും, ആത്മശക്തികളെ മാത്രം അഭ്യസിപ്പിച്ചാൽ ഒരു "മലാഖാ" ആകുമെന്നും, ഈ മൂന്നു ശക്തികളെയും ഒരുപോലെ അഭ്യസിപ്പിച്ചാൽ മാത്രമെ "മനുഷ്യനാ"കയുള്ളുവെന്നും ഒരു വലിയ തത്വജ്ഞാനി പറഞ്ഞിരിയ്ക്കുന്നു.

അങ്ങിനെ എല്ലാവരും മനുഷ്യരായി തീർന്നാൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനൊരു അടിസ്ഥാനമുണ്ടാകും. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു ശരിയായ അടിസ്ഥാനം കിട്ടുമ്പോൾ പിന്നെ ഉൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരേ ആവശ്യമില്ല. വാദ്ധ്യാന്മാരെ മാത്രംവെച്ചു പഠിപ്പിച്ചാൽ മതിയാകും. ഈ കാര്യം ഇവിടെ പറയുമ്പോൾ ഞാനും കൂടി ഇവിടെ പിൻതാങ്ങണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടും ഞാൻ അതിനെ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നില്ല.

മിസ്റ്റർ ജോസ്സ് ചാക്യാമറി:—ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ എതിർക്കുന്നു. നമ്മുടെ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ലേഡി മെമ്പർ അവർകളും ഇവിടെ എകദേശം മുഴുകൊല്ലത്തോളം മലയാളഭാഷ അറിയാതെ മലയാളം സ്കൂൾ ഉൻസ്പെക്ടസ്സായിരുന്നുവെന്നു പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോഴാകട്ടെ നല്ല യോഗ്യതയുള്ള ആളുകളെ നോക്കി മലയാളം സ്കൂളിൽ നിയമിയ്ക്കേണ്ടിയിരിയ്ക്കുന്നു. അതിലേയ്ക്കുവേണ്ടി എത്രതന്നെ പണം ചിലവിടേണ്ടിവന്നാലും അതു ഗവ മെൻറ് അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. എന്റെ ഈ പ്രസംഗവും ഡയറക്ടർമാരുടെ പ്രസംഗവും തന്നെ മലയാളഭാഷ പരിഷ്കരിയ്ക്കേണ്ടതിന്റെ ആവശ്യകതയ്ക്ക് ഉത്തമദൃഷ്ടാന്തങ്ങളാണ്. അല്പം ഇവിടെ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. "എന്തൊരു കാര്യം ചെയ്യുവാനായിട്ടവമ്മേണ്ടിനെ 'ലഹള' കൂട്ടിയെന്നു" ഈ മാതിരി ഭാഷയാണ് ഈ നാട്ടിലെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ഡയറക്ടർ പോലും സംസാരിയ്ക്കുന്നതു്. അതിനാൽ ഈ നാട്ടിലെ മലയാളഭാഷയെ ശരിപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ വേണ്ടിഎത്ര വളരെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടാലും ഗവ മെൻറ് അതു അനുവദിച്ചു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടു കൂടി ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ എതിർക്കുന്നു.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Sir, I have not got much to say. I did not wish to reply ; but one or two small mistakes that are the result of misunderstanding, I like to wipe out. The first is that I said that in any case the money has to be spent and that therefore the man may be retained. That is not what I meant. I said this simply to show that it is *not an additional allotment*, but strictly speaking it is only a transfer of allotment. And just to support that I said that the man has to be paid anyhow and somewhere, and that, if his services could be utilised otherwise it is so much the better. I did not say that he must be

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fed on Government cost. That was not what I meant. And if I have given any occasion for this wrong impression I most humbly apologise.

The second one was, that there is no need or urgency for this. The Hon'ble Member for Palluviruthy pointed out two things that exists, not merely the necessity for and the supervision of vernacular instruction, but the incapacity of all existing staff to supervise vernacular education. While I do not wish to arrogate to myself any profound knowledge of the vernacular, unfortunately I possess enough to find out what is going wrong. That is the worst of it. I am in a most helpless position. I know that the kind of vernacular education that is now going on is worse than what I myself possess and yet I cannot improve it myself without the assistance of someone else. There are two reasons. In the first place there are nearly 600 elementary schools dispensing vernacular education and even if the present Director of Public Instruction is on tour, all the 365 days, he will require two or three years, to go round to all the schools once. In the second place I would like to submit to this House that in spite of the education that many of the educational officers possess, it is not exactly of the type which is required here. As I had pointed out, what they do at present is only to see to the enforcement of the educational code. That is not education. It is not the substance of education.

Now, I don't mention any name; but one of the officers of the Department with whom I was talking, told me in reply to my protest that the standard of vernacular education is hopelessly low, that the syllabus is already too heavy for the vernacular schools!! He said that teaching the whole vernacular alphabet is too much to be attempted in one year. Now, those of us who were brought up in the older schools, know that we have learned all the alphabets in the course of three months and if a modern educationaist tells us that the alphabets is too much to learn, in the course of one educational year, I personally suspect that there is something very seriously wrong in such an official. That is the reason why I suggested that Karuppan himself, who is conversant not merely with the vernacular, but also with the kind and level of education which has to be given to the young, one who has been a teacher himself, who knows the difficulties and who has got the patience and one who has got the tact, should alone be appointed.

Then the question arises why this should not be postponed till the Committee had reported. When the time of 6 months was suggested for the report of this Committee I had taken into

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account the services of this temporary Superintendent of vernacular education. The Committee as a body cannot go on travelling from place to place for every little information that it wants to possess. So if the Committee had with them a whole-time servant for collecting whatever information it requires (this Superintendent himself is a member of the Committee and Ex-officio Secretary of that Committee), there is no reason why this appointment should be deferred till the Committee had reported. On the other hand, the deferring of this would mean in a sense the postponement of the actual report, because the Committee had relied on the services of a man of this kind when they suggested the period of 6 months.

The Committee is a body which cannot be expected to go from place to place for collecting evidence. So instead of this appointment being deferred till the Comimttee had reported, I submit to this House that the deferring of this appointment would also mean the deferring of the report.

I have nothing more to add by way of explanation and I think there is very little to be cleared by way of misunderstanding. I leave it wholly to the sense of the House to say whether they want this appointment or not. I have stated my case and other Members have stated their case. If vernacular education has to go on, as it has gone on for any length of time, I do not wish to say anything more.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Sir, the arguments that have been levelled against this motion, I am sorry, have not been able to convince me of the necessity of the appointment just at present. In the reply by the Government, one aspect of the note explained for the necessity of the grant has been stressed upon namely, "that the present system of inspection is largely a process of enforcing the educational code not looking into the quality of vernacular education that is being imparted." Things that were managed by one Director and I believe by two or three Inspectors are now being managed by one Director, three Inspectors each Inspector assisted by three Deputy Inspectors. I think I am right and if I am wrong I like to be corrected.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—There were three Inspectors and one Inspectress before, and a Senior Inspector.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Were there no Deputies?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—There were no deputies. Now there are 2 Inspectors, one Inspectress and 4 Deputy Inspectors.

Mrs. Swaris.—There is one Deputy Inspectress also.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Yes. There is one Deputy Inspectress also.

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Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—With regard to the extent and work that has to be turned out by the new officer reference was made to the number of vernacular schools, namely 600. To say that the work done by these Deputy Inspectors is the mere enforcement of the rules of the Code, and not paying any attention at all to the quality of vernacular education, I think is a slur upon the Deputy Inspectors themselves. They are most of them trained graduates and all of them are men who know Malayalam. They are Malayalees who have passed their B. A. Examination having as their second language either Malayalam or Sanskrit.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—I do not want to cast a slur upon my Deputy Inspectress and Inspectors. They are asked to see mainly whether the registers are maintained correctly and the time they have got before them is spent on the enforcement of the Code.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—But we have in good print the following. "Even in Malayalam Schools the present system of inspection is largely a process of enforcing the educational code, very little attention being paid to the kind and quality of instruction imparted in these schools." If there is any slur it is already there.

My point is that this work of inspection, that is, looking into the quality of the vernacular education that is being imparted may very well be conducted by these Deputy Inspectors who are always in touch with these schools. Now the present attempt is to create one more post of a Deputy Inspector.—I believe 90—100 is the grade of a Deputy Inspector. Looking into the various points of reference to the Committee, the whole field of vernacular education is placed before them and they are asked to suggest ways and means. I do not for a moment say that the vernacular education that is obtaining in our State is anything that is acceptable when compared with the sort of vernacluar education that is obtainable in Travancore and I do not also say that there is no necessity for proper inspection of the work that is being done in every school. My point is only that the present staff of Deputy Inspectors will quite suffice to do this work and if instruction given to the Deputy Inspectors just now is that the rules of the Code may be enforced, they may be given the additional instruction that the quality of vernacular education may also be looked into, and stress be laid upon that aspect of the work.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—Are they competent?

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Assuredly they are To say that a Malayalee who has passed the B. A. Examinatoin

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tion either with Malayalam or Sanskrit as his second language is not competent to look into the question of nernacular education that is being imparted in Class IV to me it strikes, that it is something which sounds rather curious. The present Ispectorate is not of that sort which is in the mind of the Hon'ble Member for South Ezhuvas. I know a good many of the Inspectors and I believe that they are quite competent to do the work that is expected of Mr. Karuppan who of course possesses higher qualifications and who may perhaps be able to do better than some of the inspectors might do. The quarrel is not with the individual. If anybody is to be permitted it is Mr. Karuppan. He deserves the place. It would appear that since Mr. Karuppan is not wanted in a Department of the Uplift of the Depressed Classes where he is alleged to have no manner of work, his services may be utilised elsewhere. From that it would appear that the work of the Uplift of the Depressed Classes is already over. But sorry I cannot agree. Why not utilise his services there ? Is there not sufficient scope for a gentleman of Mr. Karuppan's calibre to work for the Uplift of the Depressed Classes themselves for the remaining months, when we can expect the report of the Committee. One of the points of reference to the Committee is the question of how far the establishment of the vernacular schools for higher studies will go to improve the condition of the vernacular education. Perhaps they may suggest the opening of the higher grade vernacular schools as we have in Travancore. And then the question of the Superintendent for the supervision of the whole work will be a proper recommendation for them to make. We do not know what the Committee is going to report. So, my point especially is that since we have got this Committee which has been asked to go into this question, why not wait for the report of the Committee who may have to say a good deal about the various things that we have to do in the matter of improving vernacular education? For these reasons, I press this motion to a division.

Motion put and negatived.

Motion No. 6.

The following motion was not moved and so it was considered wiharawn.

Mr. T. A Ramachandra Ayyar:—*To omit the allotment of Rs. 1,000 under Education by Re. 1.*

The demand was then put and carried.

5. Medical—Rs. 5,000.

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—Sir, I rise to move this House for a grant of Rs. 5,000 under 22 Medical. This allotment

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is to be given to the Sanatorium at Madanappalli as a donation. As early as 1104 the managing authorities of the Tuberculosis Sanstorium at Madanappalli requested the Cochin Durbar to give them a grant so that it may help them in the charitable work, for which they were in need of funds. The Durbar could not at that time give any help to them, and again last year in July they asked the Durbar for a grant. There was at the same time the difficulty felt by the patients of Cochin who used to resort to this Sanatorium for treatment. There is always the difficulty there for accommodation because tuberculosis is increasing in all parts of India. I myself had been to that Sanatorium a few months ago. I have seen patients coming from all parts of India, Bengal, United Provinces, Kashmir, Western India and all those parts. They find it very difficult for want of space to accommodate all the patients that come in. When they requested for this grant of Rs. 5,000, I tried to prevail on them with a condition that they should at least reserve a few beds for the patients that go from Cochin as indigents. But I had a reply from them that they could not undertake any such conditions as the Government of Madras and other Governments were giving them large sums and they were not able to provide the number of beds necessary for even those patients. Still in order to help the poor patients that may be going from our State, this grant is made. The State cannot afford to start a Sanatorium of its own for various reasons—first due to the climatic conditions and extreme humidity of atmospheric conditions that prevail in the Cochin State it is not possible for the State to start a Sanatorium which will be of benefit to those suffering from this disease. Therefore, it was decided that the Durbar should help the Sanatorium at Madanappalli to a small extent and it was decided by the Government to give a donation of Rs. 5,000 to start with. I may mention here that the Travancore Durbar has given Rs. 30,000 and also they give an annual grant. And even with all these grants they have not been able to get a specific condition to reserve any number of beds for their patients. So, under these conditions, it is not possible for us to put any restrictions as regards the grant. Under the above circumstances, I request that the House will be pleased to grant this allotment without any abjection.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—What is the annual grant given by the Travancore Government?

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—They are now giving Rs. 600 per year.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Do you mean Rs. 6,000?

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Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—I may be permitted to read a letter from the Secretary to the Board: "I am directed by the Secretary to the Medical Board to inform the House that the Union was on receipt of a grant of Rs. 600 from 1925 onwards, and then afterwards on 19th September 1930 the Government of Travancore gave a grant of Rs. 15,000 inclusive of the original grant. At the close of 1106 and in 1107 this Rs. 30,000 has been given."

Dr. A. R. Menon.—They are giving Rs. 15,000 a year.

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—It is only for these two years. Unlike our State, Travancore Durbar is contemplating to start a Sanatorium.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—Is this Rs. 5,000 a lump sum grant or is it to be a recurring grant?

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—It is at present a lump sum grant.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Is it a grant or a donation?

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—It is a donation.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Do you expect to give an annual grant?

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—At present it is not contemplated.

Motion No. 1.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,000 under Medical by one rupee'.*

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Sir, I sent the cut motion to see that definite conditions are attached to the grant. But things have been explained to me in the Finance Committee Meeting and I am convinced that it is not possible to get any sort of condition from the Sanatorium authorities and we have to depend upon their sense of fair play and we hope that since the Travancore Government and the Madras Government both have given large amounts without conditions we will also be not going wrong if we give the grant without conditions and especially as it is found not possible to attack any conditions to the grant. So, I don't move this cut.

Hence the motion was considered withdrawn.

The grant was then put and carried.

6. Vaccination—Rs. 2,000.

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—Sir, I rise to move this House for a grant of Rs. 2,000 under vaccination. It is intended to meet the extra expenditure for the purchase of lymph and also the appointment of 8 additional vaccinators during the rest of the year. Small-pox has been raging in an epidemic form in the town of Trichur for over a year and it has not been possible

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to control its spread, mostly due to the apathy on the part of the public in not getting themselves vaccinated in time. Though the rule exists in the Municipal Regulation regarding vaccination having been made compulsory, it is a painful fact to observe that even amongst the educated, highly placed citizens of Trichur, vaccination is dreaded with the result that the present panicky condition has come to stay. And people who are living within the town of Trichur—once they get small-pox migrate to the nearest villages and all round the town of Trichur the villages are now affected—it is not possible just now to control the epidemic unless additional vaccinators are appointed and vaccination is carried on an intensive scale. So, I had to address the Government for the appointment of 8 additional vaccinators and arrangements have been made to get extra lymph to the extent of 1000 cases per week, so that intensive vaccination may be carried on during the next few weeks in order to put down the epidemic that is prevalent now.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Is it only for Trichur?

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—We have at present on our permanent establishment 16 vaccinators, 14 of whom are in the State and two in Cranganur, inclusive of one female vaccinator. We all know that vaccination is the only measure against small-pox and it has not been made compulsory in the rural areas of the State with the result that the vaccinator is in helpless condition when he goes round and he has to get the help of the Revenue authorities in the place as well as some influential people. It is only when small-pox comes on as an epidemic that people clamour for the vaccinator's help. And just at that time we find it very difficult to get extra lymph from Madras and Bangalore at very short notice and we find it impossible to get on with these few vaccinators. The State is divided into 4 circles each circle having only 4 vaccinators. We find it very difficult to cater to all people. These extra 8 vaccinators are highly necessary and I request the House to allow this grant.

Motion No. 1

The mover being absent the following motion was considered withdrawn.

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,000 under vaccination by Re. 1.*

Motion No. 2.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,000, under vaccination by Re. 1.*

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—Sir, I have tabled this cut motion to call the attention of the Government that no care is taken about villages as regards

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vaccination. The Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer now said that small-pox is doing havoc in the town of Trichur. I say it is doing more havoc in all the villages of the Mukundapuram Taluk. There is not a single Desam there not affected by the disease. Probably the Sanitary Officer does not know that there is small-pox in the villages or that he thinks these villagers are 'countries', and countries deserve no care. But you must remember that though they are countries they are also tax-payers and deserve equal attention. I had to take all my people to Trichur to get themselves vaccinated. So, I want these villagers also should be taken care of and vaccination must be done in villages also and some propaganda work also must be done in these village parts. The Chief Medical Officer said that even town people are dreaded when these vaccinators go there ; more so villagers. So some propaganda work must also be done in the villages.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Sir, the Chief Medical Officer tries to put more blame upon us than we deserved. It is our misfortune that this disease seems to have a great affection for us and does not seem to desert us for the last 11 or 12 months. The statement is really wrong when he says that it has been spreading in an epidemic form for the last 12 months. Nothing of the kind. I have got the figures. It assumed a serious proportion very lately, about two months ago, and very seriously indeed a month ago. If you go through the list, you will find a large number of cases come from outside the limits of the Trichur urban area. I hold that the rural people are responsible to a very great extent in infecting the town of Trichur and not the town of Trichur in infecting the rural areas. There is the list. You will find the people coming from various parts. But the Municipality does not make any difference so far as this matter is concerned between people within the Municipal area and outside the Municipal area. We treat them alike. Though I have my own doubts whether we are justified legally in doing so, we have not made any difference and I may say for the information of this House that I have given instructions, if time permits and if the hands are available, that they may go outside the Municipal limits to help the people in the rural area. Some are going outside the limits in the afternoon. In Mulakunnathukavu there is no vaccinator at all. People came there and said they wanted a vaccinator to vaccinate nearly 50 people, and a vaccinator was deputed. Similarly in the matter of any expenses, we do not make any difference. We do not claim any compensation from the Government. We equally distribute. At the late outbreak of cholera we got preventive medicine and we distributed not

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only within the town but also areas outside the town. The truth of the matter is as the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer observed, there is aversion on the part of the people to get themselves vaccinated. Some honestly believe that vaccination does not protect them, some simply for the sake of wilfulness oppose it, some for some other sinister and ulterior motive also opposeit. You will understand sinister and ulterior motive can only be due to members of our collateral profession. These are the three classes. It is very easy to say that you don't prosecute people. In Municipal law if you begin to prosecute, I don't think there will be a single one who will escape prosecution. Every one is violating one law or other. He will be a confounded fool who undertakes prosecution for every little violation. What we do is, when it becomes intolerable, when we think that strong measures must be taken, we select from the list, first Government Officials for prosecution. That is what I did. First Government Officials, then professional class and the rich class and lastly only people of the rickshawala type is prosecuted and there were 120 cases pending before the bench Magistrates' Court (prosecution cases). Some of the Government Officials came to me and the case was withdrawn after paying a compounding fee. But as soon as the outbreak in an epedemic form took place they were very anxious to get themselves vaccinated as the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer said. Everybody wanted to be vaccinated so much so in the town of Trichur we had vaccinated over 200 people in one day which is the number for one month under normal conditions. These vaccinators are working overtime from morn to night. And even other officials are deputed along with these vaccinators. All this people, no matter whether they belong to the town or outside, who come into the town are looked after by us. Our infectious shed is large. There are 30 patients now under treatment. 6 attendants are attending upon them. And I have sent a wire to the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer to send me a nurse on any salary he likes. All these measures are taken, beyond that nothing can be done. The truth of the matter is that there is a cycle and occasionally there is an outbreak and nobody can give any reason to avoid it. The only thing is to carry on vaccination and re-vaccination. Everything that has to be done is being done within the Municipal area and I hold that if similar strong measures were taken outside the town then only there will be a decided improvement within the town. Therefore, this House must not grudge in paying money in a matter like this and the House must call upon the Government to spend money with both hands to get rid of this accursed disease.

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മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—രണ്ടു കൊല്ലം മുമ്പ് ചേലക്കര, പഴയന്നൂർ മുതലായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ മസൂരി ദീനം വളരെ അധികമായിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും, അതിലേയ്ക്കു വേണ്ടുന്നഏർപ്പാടുകൾ ഗവൺമെൻറ് ചെയ്യണമെന്നും ഈസഭയിൽ ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിച്ച അവസരത്തിൽ അവിടെ നൂറിൽ പരം ആളുകൾ ഈ രോഗം നിമിത്തം മരിച്ചിട്ടും ൪ പേർ മാത്രം മരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി ഗസറിൽ സ്റ്റേറ്റുമെൻറു കണ്ടു. ഉൾനാടുകളിലുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങൾ ഗവൺമെൻറിനെ ധരിപ്പിയ്ക്കുന്നതു് ഇപ്രകാരമാണെന്നു കാണിയ്ക്കുന്നതിനാണ് ഞാൻ ഇതിവിടെ പറഞ്ഞതു്. വാക്സിനേറു ചെയ്യാത്തതു കൊണ്ടാണ് ഇത്രയധികം ആളുകൾ മരിയ്ക്കുന്നതു് എന്നും, വാക്സിനേറു ചെയ്യുവാൻ ആളുകൾ സമ്മതിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നും മാറുമാണ് കാരണം പറഞ്ഞതു്. വാക്സിനേറു ചെയ്താൽ ഈ രോഗത്തിനു് ശമനമുണ്ടാകുമെന്നാണ് ഗവൺമെൻറിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായമെങ്കിൽ ജനങ്ങളെ നിർബ്ബന്ധിച്ചും വാക്സിനേറു ചെയ്യേണ്ടതായ ചുമതല ഗവൺമെൻറിനുണ്ടു്. ഒരു കുട്ടിയ്ക്കു സുഖക്കേടിനു ഡാക്ടർ ഒരു മരുന്നു കൊടുക്കുമ്പോൾ ആയതു തനിക്കു വേണ്ടെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു് കഴിയുന്നതിനെ കണ്ടു് ആരെങ്കിലും മരുന്നു കൊടുക്കാതിരിക്കാറുണ്ടോ? ആ സുഖക്കേടിനു ആ മരുന്നു തന്നെയാണ് കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതെന്നു വച്ചാൽ തീച്ചയായും നിർബ്ബന്ധിച്ചെങ്കിലും അതു തന്നെ കൊടുക്കണം. അതു പോലെ തന്നെ വാക്സിനേഷൻ ചെയ്താൽ സുഖക്കേടു വരികയില്ലെന്നു നിശ്ചയമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു തന്നെ ചെയ്യണം. അല്ലാതെ ജനങ്ങൾ അതു സമ്മതിയ്ക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നും മാറും പറഞ്ഞു് യാതൊന്നും ചെയ്യാതിരിക്കുന്നതു് ശരിയല്ല. വാക്സിനേറു ചെയ്താൽഇത്ര ദീനം ഒഴിഞ്ഞുപോകുമെന്നു് ഗവൺമെൻറിനു പൂർണ്ണ ബോദ്ധ്യമുണ്ടെന്നു വരികിൽ എന്തുകൊണ്ടു് അതു നിർബ്ബന്ധമായിട്ടു് ചെയ്യുന്നില്ലെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ ചോദിയ്ക്കുന്നതു്. അതോ വാക്സിനേഷനിൽ നല്ല വിശ്വാസം ഇല്ലാത്തതു കൊണ്ടോണോ? അതു വേണ്ടതാണോ അല്ലയോ, പണമുണ്ടോ, ഇല്ലയോ എന്നു് ഗവൺമെണ്ടിനിതുവരേയും നല്ല ബോദ്ധ്യം വന്നിട്ടില്ലെന്നാണ് തോന്നുന്നതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടായിരിയ്ക്കാം വാക്സിനേഷൻ നിർബ്ബന്ധമാക്കാത്തതു്. ഈ വിഷയത്തിനു വേണ്ടി വളരെ പണച്ചിലവും ചെയ്തുകാണുന്നുണ്ടു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു തീരെ ഫലവും കാണുന്നില്ല. ഇതിലേയ്ക്കു വേണ്ടി ചിലവിടുന്ന പണം പ്രയോജനപ്പെടണമെന്നു ഗവൺമെൻറിനു വിചാരമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ നല്ലപോലെ ആലോചിച്ചു് ഒരു മാർഗ്ഗം കണ്ടുപിടിയ്ക്കണം. കുത്തിവയ്ക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ഫലമുണ്ടെന്നാണ് ഗവൺമെൻറിന്റെ ബോദ്ധ്യമെങ്കിൽ ഇതിനെ നിർബ്ബന്ധമാക്കണം. അതിലേക്കു കഴിയുന്ന വേഗത്തിൽ ഒരു നിയമം പാസാക്കണം. കൊച്ചി രാജ്യത്തു് വാക്സിനേഷൻ ചെയ്യാൻ ആരെങ്കിലും തടസ്സപ്പെടുത്തുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവർ കുറക്കാരാണെന്നു വയ്ക്കുകയും, ഓരോ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും വാക്സിനേററർമാരെ അയച്ചു വാക്സിനേറു ചെയ്യുകയും ചെയ്യുനോക്കട്ടെ; അങ്ങിനെയായാൽ തീച്ചയായും കൊച്ചി രാജ്യത്തിലെങ്ങും വാക്സിനേറു ചെയ്യാത്തവരായി ആരും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതല്ല. തൃശ്ശിവപേരൂരിൽ ൫,൦൦൦ രൂപാ ചിലവാക്കി, അവിടെ കുറെ ചിലവാക്കി, ഇവിടെ കുറെ ചിലവാക്കിയെന്നൊക്കെ പറഞ്ഞു പണം ചിലവാക്കിയാൽ സുഖക്കേടു നില്ക്കുമോ? അതു മിയ്ക്കുലും നില്ക്കുയില്ല. ഇങ്ങനെയൊരു നിയമം പാസ്സാക്കിയ ശേഷമാണ് ഈ പണം ചിലവാക്കുന്നതെങ്കിൽ പ്രയോജനമുണ്ടു്. അല്ലാതെ പണം ചിലവാക്കുന്നതിൽ ഒരർത്ഥവുമില്ല. ഇതു പറയുമ്പോൾ കൊച്ചീരാജ്യത്തുള്ള സകല ജനങ്ങളേയും ചെന്നു കണ്ടു അവരെ മുഴുവൻ വാക്സിനേറു ചെയ്യുവാൻ സാധിയ്ക്കുമോ? എന്നു ചോദിയ്ക്കുമായിരിയ്ക്കാം. അങ്ങിനെ ചോദിയ്ക്കുമാണ് ഭാവമെങ്കിൽ ജനങ്ങളെല്ലാം ഈ രോഗം കൊണ്ടു മരിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടെയെന്നാണോ ഗവൺമെൻറു് വിചാരിയ്ക്കുന്നതു്? പറഞ്ഞാൽ കേൾക്കാത്തവരെ നിയമപ്രകാരം നിർബ്ബന്ധിയ്ക്കണം. വാക്സിനേറു ചെയ്യുന്നതു കൊ

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ണ്ട ഈ രോഗത്തെ തീരെ നിരുത്തുവാൻ സാധിയ്ക്കയില്ലെന്നാണ് ചീഫ് മെഡിയ്ക്കലാഫീസർ അവർകളും അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടതെങ്കിൽ അതിനു വേണ്ടി ആവശ്യമില്ലാതെ ഒരു പൈപോലും ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിൽ നിന്നും ചിലവാക്കരുതെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനോടപേക്ഷിയ്ക്കുന്നതു്.

Joseph Pettah.—Sir, in speaking on this motion, I like to impress upon the Government the necessity of proper propaganda work in this matter. The Chief Medical Officer and also the Honourable Member for Cheruviruthi have been pleased to refer to the disinclination of the people to get themselves vaccinated. In fact, there is a large amount of disinclination on the part of the people, and that I think in most cases is due to an honest difference of opinion. This difference of opinion may be out of ignorance. Therefore it is the first duty of the Government to carry on propoganda in this particular matter so as to enlighten the people. In this matter, even some medical men as the Honourable Member for Cheruviruthy hinted, are not very sure of the advantages of vaccination. And perhaps it is not fair to say that they hold this opinion on account of sinister and ulterior motives. That is an unwarranted slur cast on some members of the medical profession. Perhaps, in some other parts of the world and also according to some school of medical thought, vaccination may be found to be a thing which is not very profitable. Therefore, in the interest of the public, it is very necessary to convince them that vaccination is very necessary and that it is the only antidote to small-pox. To carry out social reform without popular conviction is a very difficult task. Indeed, as the member for Cheruviruthy said, to prosecute everyone for breaking the law would be a difficult task for the Government, and if social reforms of this sort are to be carried out without popular conviction, it would be a Herculean task. Therefore, the first step in the right direction is to carry conviction home to the public, and for that purpose a good deal of propaganda work would be necessary. I would ask the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer whether the Government have done anything so far in this work of propaganda by way of popular lectures, or pamphlets distributed among the people. If such things have not been done, and even if they have been done in some measure, they have to be done on a larger scale so that people may be converted and may be very willing to get themselves vaccinated. Therefore, in this connection, while it is very necessary to appoint vaccinators and to provide lymph and such other materials, it is equally necessary that propoganda work should be carried on on an extended scale. I would, therefore request the Government that they should give their earnest consideration to this point also.

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Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—On a point of information. May I know how you propose to distribute these 8 vaccinators?

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—Three of them are sent to the Northern division.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—May I know how many will be available for the Talappalli Taluk?

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—3 to the north of Trichur, 4 to the south of Trichur and 1 to the Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—None to the east, Chittur Taluk?

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—There are 4 already in Chittur. At present the Talappalli and Mukundapuram are the Taluks that are affected most, and a certain portion of the Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk. An extra vaccinator has been deputed to the southern part of Cochin-Kanayannnr Taluk, where there is small-pox. To the two divisions where there is the epidemic, 7 are deputed. That is, to the Sanitary Inspector having Pazhayannur, Wadakkancheri and Kunnamkulam there will be three men and the Sanitary Inspector having Chalakkudi, Irinjalakkuda Karupadanna and those parts under him wil have 4. They have 4 already on their permanent establishment.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—ഏതെങ്കിലും രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ വാക്സിനേഷൻ നിബ്ബന്ധമാക്കിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നറിഞ്ഞാൽ കൊള്ളാം.

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—In all European countries and also in British India.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—അങ്ങിനെ നിബ്ബന്ധമാക്കിട്ടുള്ള രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ അതിന്റെ ഫലം എങ്ങിനെയാണ്?

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—In Europe they practically eradicated this disease.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Is it compulsory in England? Lord Pentland was against Vaccination.

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—In England they have praticallly eradicated it.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—എന്നാൽ അതു ഇവിടെയും നിബ്ബന്ധമാക്കുന്നതിനു തടസ്ഥമെന്താണ്?

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—It has been very difficult from my experience during the last 25 years; and the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer, Dr. Coombes, had to go from village to village in those days to see that children were vaccinated. But for the fact that the educational rule requires that every school going child should be vaccinated, I am afraid the position of the small-pox epidemic would have been quite different from what it is to-day. It would have been practically ablaze in the

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whole State. I think it is high time that in our State vaccination should be made compulsory, and very recently I have addressed the Government that vaccination ought to be made compulsory. Even in our State, there was a great deal of public apathy, criticism against the introducation of vaccination as a compulsory measure. But now I think this is the best time to have this piece of legislation on the anvil because it is only when there is an epidemic that public interest is revived. On this point the Member for Nellayi just now expressed that he took his children to Trichur to get vaccinated. It is only because the epidemic is threatening at his very door. All these years he did not think of it. It is not a personal attack. I just mention this as an example. Nobody ever thinks of vaccinating his children when there is no epidemic. It is only when there is an epidemic that they submit to vaccination. I got telegrams from Desamangalam asking me to send vaccinators. But I have got only 6 men.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—വാക്സിനെഷൻ നിർബന്ധിതമാക്കാതെ ഗവ മ്മെണ്ടുദ്യോഗിക്കുന്നതു പോലെയുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങൾ ഒരിയ്ക്കലും സാധിയ്ക്കയില്ല. മെഡിക്കൽ മെമ്പർ തന്നെ ഇതു നിബ്ബന്ധിതമാക്കേണ്ട കാലം അതിക്രമിച്ചിരിയ്ക്കുന്നുവെന്നു സമ്മതിയ്ക്കുന്നതു കൊണ്ടു ഉടനെ അതിലേയ്ക്കു വേണ്ടിയുള്ള ഒരു ബിൽ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു തന്നെ ഈ സഭയിൽ ഹാജരാക്കുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിലെ വിദഗ്ധന്മാരുടെ അഭിപ്രായം ഞാൻ തിരക്കി അറിഞ്ഞിടത്തോളം പടിഞ്ഞാറൻ രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ വാക്സിനേഷൻ കൊണ്ടു വസൂരി തീരെ നിന്നതായിട്ടാണ് അറിയുന്നതു. ജർമ്മനി മുതലായ രാജ്യങ്ങളിലെ ആസ്പത്രികളിൽ വസൂരിയുള്ള മുറികൾ വളരെകുറവാണത്രെ. വാക്സിനേഷൻ കൊണ്ടു വസൂരിരോഗത്തെ തടുക്കുവാൻ കഴിയുമെന്നു വിദഗ്ധന്മാർ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള സ്ഥിതിയ്ക്കു ഇവിടെയും നാമും അതിനെ അനുസരിയ്ക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഇതിനു എതിരായ പ്രമേയക്കാർ ഇല്ലെന്നു പറയുന്നില്ലാ. ഏതു കാര്യത്തിനും എതിരു പ്രസ്ഥാനക്കാർ ഉണ്ടാകും. ഇപ്പോൾ നഗ്നതക്കു വേണ്ടി യൂറോപ്പിൽ ഒരു പ്രസ്ഥാനമുണ്ടല്ലൊ. അതുപോലെ ഈ വാക്സിനേഷനിലും ഒരു എതിരുണ്ടെന്നു വിചാരിച്ചു് ഭയപ്പെടേണ്ടതില്ല. ഇന്നു ലോകത്തിലുള്ള വൈദ്യ വിദഗ്ധന്മാരുടെ സമ്മതമായ അഭിപ്രായം അനുസരിച്ചു പ്രവർത്തിക്കയെ നമ്മുടെ ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ നിവൃത്തിമുള്ളൂ.

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—After having said this much I do not think that I need proceed much beyond the points that have been expressed by all the Members about propaganda. I may assure them that a lot of propaganda work has been carried on, lantern lectures have been given in almost all rural areas on small-pox and various other epidemics.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—On plague?

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—On small-pox.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—When was the lantern lecture given at Kunnamkulam?

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—I can't say.

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Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—I think it was given by the end of Makaram on plague.

The motion was withdrawn leave of the House.

The House rose for the day at 5. p. m.

C. J. MATHEW,

Secretary to the Council.

STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE OF THE COCHIN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MINUTES.

The Committee met at 2-40 p. m. on Thursday the 18th of February 1932 in the Diwan's room, Huzur Secretariat.

Present:—

(1) C. G. Herbert Esquire, I. C. S. Chairman.
(2) M. R. Ry. George Chakyamuri Avl., B. A., B. L.
(3) ,, T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar Avl.
(4) ,, P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan Avl.
(5) ,, T. S. Sesha Ayyar Avl., B. A.
(6) ,, C J. Mathew Avl., B. A., B. L. (Convener).

Mr. K. Krishna Pisharody, the Comptroller of Accounts, was not present.

The following items of supplementary grants were considered by the Committee.

1. Rs. 43—under XIV—IV—Legislative Council—Temporary Establishment.
2. Rs. 3,250—under Police.
3. Rs. 1,000—under Education.
4. Rs. 5,000—under Medical.
5. Rs. 2,000—under Vaccination.
6. Rs. 1,796—under I—Land Revenue—Cranganur.
7. Rs. 230—under Police—Cranganur.
8. Rs. 14,952—3—0—under Public Works—Cranganur.
9. Rs. 1,060—0—6—under Registration.

Item No. 1.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan requested that a proclamation may be issued staying eviction suits from properties on Kanom Tenure.

The matter would be referred to the Tenancy Bill Select Committee.

Item No. 2.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar wanted to be furnished with certain informations regarding the arrest of picketers at Trichur.

The Commissioner of Police would be requested to furnish the information.

Item No. 3.

Messrs. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan and T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar wanted to postpone the appointment of the Superintendent of Vernacular Education, until the Elementary Education Committee submitted their report.

Both of them objected to the passing of the grant. Mr. George Chakyamuri remained neutral.

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Item No. 5.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar said that very little attention is being paid with regard to vaccination in the villages, especially in the Mukundapuram Taluk. He also wanted propaganda work to be carried on in the villages. Noted.

Mr. George Chakyamuri requested the Government to appoint a few Ayurvedic physicians to treat small-pox cases. Noted.

Item No 8.

Mr. George Chakyamuri wanted Land Acquisition proceedings to be started at once for the Chellanam Water Works. Noted.

Item No. 9,

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan pointed out that the peons of the Registration Department were not paid fully as the additional allotment was insufficient. The matter would be looked into.

With the above remarks, all the items were passed.

The Committee meeting came to an end at 3-45 p. m.

C. J. MATHEW,

Secretary to the Council.

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